RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 112 BOMBAY THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
15 May	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
5th June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACELONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
9 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ..	20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £130
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th May	DURENDA* ..	7,241
13th July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th Aug.	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
14th May	JEYPORE*	China & Japan.
15th „	ATLANTIC MARU*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China & Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	For Australia.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
14th May	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
26th „	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, - - - - BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	4 May	17 May
xMURORAN M.	5374	19 May	25 May
*AWA MARU.	6028	28 May	11 June
GENOA MARU.	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July

*Passenger Steamers. x For Tuticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Indo Maru ..	S. Takata	5,001	15 May	19 May
Indo Maru..	—	..	13 May	17 „
Hamburg Maru ..	K. Orihara	5,220	13 „	27 May
Borneo M.	T. Motoshigo	5,864	24 „	7 June

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams:
"SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

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INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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AND A Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP
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WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Eastern Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

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B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22227.

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PORTLAND CEMENT

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THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PROFESSOR

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(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
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Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY. 4.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen ?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

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B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CASHIER for European Engineering Firm Cash Security of Rs. 1,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26609

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya, Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE strong in Urdu, Persian and Gujarati, expert in games, specially cricket, for the Post of the HEADMASTER of a Middle School. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C26598

WANTED—A GRADUATE with legal political knowledge and good command over the English language. Knowledge of the Gujarathi language will be prefered. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 1673, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3170

WANTED.—A PRINCIPAL for the Carmichael College, Rangpur (Bengal) on Rs. 500—600 (a month by annual increments of Rs. 25 only). Preference will be given to candidates with special qualifications for teaching English and administrative experience. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th of June, 1926, S. N. GUPTA, I.C.S., President of the Governing Body of the Carmichael College, Rangpur, (Bengal).
A 26584

SALARY Rs. 60-260 p.m. IN 30 DAYS—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Two days' FREE trial. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Hawaid College, Rawalpindi.
T.S.

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LIFE-LIKE BROMIDE ENLARGEMENT 20" x 16". Rs. 3-12! Send PHOTOS, Groups. MATHER CO. Agra.
P R3168

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Vadews St., Fort Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HINDOO AGARWALA F. A. (English) F.I.S.A. (Commerce). Wants POSITION as SECRETARY or MANAGER. can start new business or push dull one to excellent profitable stage. Apply Box No. 1672, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3167

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE ELCO HEALTH THERMAE INSTITUTE Means VENETIANS BATHS For HEALTH, POWER, BEAUTY. Attended by Nurse. 200, New Queen's Road, opposite French Motor Coy., Bombay.
T R3164

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyeo, Rawalpindi.
L T.S.

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 20, Poona Cantonment.
R3091

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PERSONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Next Session begins July 5, 1926. Apply for Prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
P R3034

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS—BIG Size rose scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/; 800 Rs. 7/8; BOMBAY, Lengra mangoes 100 Rs. 9; 50 Rs. 5; Packing, freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR FRUIT STORES, No. 22, Darbhanga (Behar).
F R3155

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.
R1327

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Naggar (Kulu).
26522

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—Secondhand DOUBLING MACHINE in good working order. State lowest prices and year and maker with full particulars. Apply Box No. 1369, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3160

PROFESSION.

SCIENTIFIC PHYSICAL CULTURE TRAINING will be given to their residence or at our depot. Apply P. B. MADON, Health Depot, 249. Hornby Road.
P R3171

ASTROLOGY—Predictions for one year or detailed study and advise regarding any particular point, one rupee. Data required—Name, sex, place, time and date of birth or writing letter. PROPRIETOR, KLINNANILAYAM, Arakandanallur Post South Arcot District.
P R3032

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—An educated, well cultured and beautiful girl of a noble family, for a young handsome and healthy youth of a vegetarian Brahmin family, aged 27 years. The boy is a great poet, writer and a scholar and well settled in life with an income of Rs. 1,000 a month. The girl should be able to help him in his literary work. Photos can be exchanged in confidence. Please correspond with:—G. S. BHARGAVA, F.L.A.A. (London), F.C.I. (Birmingham), Certified Auditor and Accountant for British India, "Phul Niwas," AJMER.
R3129

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale, held on the 10th day of May, 1926, under a Judge's Order, dated the 1st day of April, 1926, at the premises our client Miya Ahmed Abdul Rehman was the highest bidder and was declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, trust, maintenance, earnest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Shilotri Bank Buildings, 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Jakeria Masjid Street, and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, alias Bhisti Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2732 and Street Nos. 468-7, containing by admeasurement 11½ feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the said Bhisti Mohalla, on the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the House of Memon Ebrahim Dossa and on the South by the Bhisti Mohallas Mosque.

Dated this 12th day of May 1926.

Messrs. PATHARE AND CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
C26614

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KAIKHASRU MANEKSHAW TALYARKHAN Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Wamanrao Ganpatrao Pitale and Pandarinath Ganpatrao Pitale has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land and ground together with the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1095, New No. 7109, Old Survey No. 1/1802 and New Survey No. 2/1802 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Police Station, on or towards the West by building of Gangadhar Shastri, on or towards the North by Princess Street or Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by Police Station which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under Ward No. 1084 and Street Nos. 141-143 145, Princess Street.

Dated this 12th day of May, 1926.

(Sd.) BHIMJI AND CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
26613

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 6 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 31st December, 1925, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, "CURRIMBHOY HOUSE", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 21st day of May, 1926, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th day of April 1926.

The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder at his registered address.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED.
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May. 1926
26612

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

DADAR DISTILLERY SITE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the right to occupy the abovementioned site for THREE YEARS CERTAIN and (unless determined by Government by six calendar months' notice in writing expiring at the end of the third year) thereafter until determined by Government or by the tenant by a notice of not less than three and not more than six calendar months, expiring on the first day of any calendar month in the fourth or any subsequent year of the tenancy, will be sold by Public Auction to be held on the site by the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 14th of May, 1926, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

Prominent building plots fronting on Dadar Main Road, admeasuring about 2,172 square yards with a frontage of about 180 ft. on the road. The land is situate to the west of and quite close to the Dadar B. B. & C. I. Railway Station. The lot will, if required by the bidders, be sold in two plots of 1,137 and 1,035 square yards.

For plans and forms of conditions and agreement for tenancy apply to:—

THE LAND MANAGER,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
C26567 Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Bai MAMIBAI, widow and Administratrix of Thakkar Bhanji Jadavji has contracted with our client for the sale to him of the undermentioned property.

Any persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement (153) One hundred and fifty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 61 and 536, New Nos. 621 and Old Survey Nos. 61 and 60 and New Survey Nos. 527-525 and 529 under Bhuleshwar Division Cadastral Survey No. 1664, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5278, Street No. 15 and 7 all which premises are situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or on the South side of Phophalwady Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Kandas Koorjee but at present of the Purchaser, on the West by the property of Kalianjee Jairaj, on the North by a public passage known as 2nd Phophalwady Lane, and on the South also by a public passage known as 1st Phophalwady Lane.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1926.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of the property situate at Ripon Road advertised for sale. This Day, Thursday the 13th May, 1926 is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, HOUSING SOCIETIES AND INVESTORS IN BUILDING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.
SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, WATERFIELD ROAD, GHODBUNDER ROAD AND PALLI ROAD, BANDRA

(All these properties are capable of Great Development and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte, deceased and pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following days:—

The sales of lot No. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) one after the other at Turner Road on the site of lot No. I.

and

The sale of Lot No. VIII will be held at its site at Khar Ghodbunder Road, at 5-45 p.m. (S T.)

LOT NO. I—All those piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 8 3/4 gunthas equal to 1059 square yards or thereabouts one plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. I, admeasuring 4½ gunthas and the other Plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. 3, admeasuring 4½ gunthas both plots being included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3. These plots bore original Survey No. 45 and, Pot No. 1 and 8.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the South of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 1/4 of a guntha or thirty square yards or thereabouts being Survey No. 41 Pot No. 5 and included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of Turner Road, containing by admeasurement 21 gunthas equivalent to 2541 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No 44 Pot No. 2 included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3.

LOT NO. IV.—All those two pieces of land, situate to the West of Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 11 3/4 gunthas equivalent to 1421 square yards or thereabouts, one piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 1, formerly Pot No. 2, admeasuring 9 gunthas and the other piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 6, formerly Pot No. 7, admeasuring 2 3/4 gunthas and which pieces of land are included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. V.—All that piece or parcel of land situate to the West of and touching Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 90 3/4 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Survey No. 48, Pot No. 3 formerly Pot No. 7 and which piece of land is included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. VI.—All that the Half Share in a Fish Dhara, situate at Mahim. The other half share belonging to Mr. Ignatius D'Monte.

LOT NO. VII.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the West of Pali Road, containing by admeasurement 7½ gunthas equivalent to 907 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 2.

LOT NO. VIII.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate on the Ghodbunder Road at Khari Bandra and containing by admeasurement 31 1/2 gunthas equivalent to 3811 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 212, Pot No. 2 and Falni Nos. 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office Nos. 13/19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned—
1 case Rubber Tobacco Bag.
On account of the Underwriters:
10 pieces Italian canvas.
3 cases marble wash stand.
By order of the concerned:—
100 Gross Codd's Patent Soda bottles (10 oz.)
1 Lot Jewellery.
1 Gold Watch (French make).
By order of Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha and on account of the concerned:—
Ex s.s. "INDO MARU."
52 Bags superior selected long stapled cotton (damaged by water).
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S OFFICE FURNITURE AT BALLARD PIER.

By the order of K. N. Taleyarkhan Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of T. C. Anderson (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th May 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Pier, the following:—

Chubb's safe, office tables and chairs, revolving chair, English voucher cabinet, glass fitted show cupboards, samples of glassware and miscellaneous articles, typewriter, office printed Stationery books, clocks, electric ceiling fans, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

To quickly get rid of RHEUMATISM

You cannot possibly choose a better remedy for your rheumatism than De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for these remove the *cause* of the trouble and thus effect a radical cure.

Another big advantage is that De Witt's Pills act so quickly. To-day you may be tortured and crippled by pain, but if you would take De Witt's Pills you would notice marked improvement in a few hours and in a few days all your aches and pains would disappear and your health and strength would be fully restored.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Tonearm and Imperial Sound Box.

Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.

Bombay Phono General Agency,
520-522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458.
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BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL ALL-COMEDY
Programme
TO TICKLE YOUR FUNNY BONE
WHIRLWINDS OF FUN!
TWO REEL MIRTH PROVOKERS
"OUR GANG"
In their latest comedy, filled with smiles, giggles and roars of laughter.

"RIDERS OF THE PURPLE COWS"
featuring RALPH GRAVES
The last word in Mirth Producers.
AN EXPLOSION OF LAUGHS.

"THE CAT'S MEOW"
featuring HARRY LANGDON
The Chesire Cats grins but there are roars o laughter in "The Cat's Meow"
CAT CALLS OF MIRTH!

"FROZEN HEARTS"
featuring STAN LAUREL.
A rib-tickling travesty on "Enemies of Women"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's latest news in Pictures.
TIME 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
The Modern Venus in
"VENUS OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
Story of Girls and Pearls, Love and Adventure and Mermaids of the South Seas.
AND
PLASTIGRAM

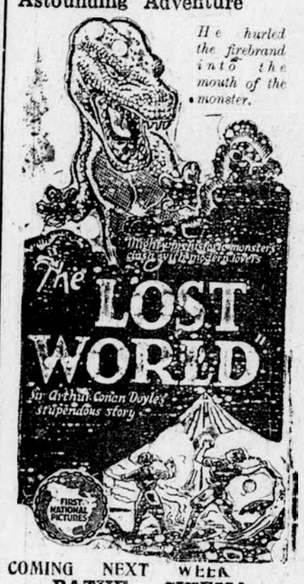
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
Presents THIS WEEK.
Royal Art Studio's Film
Sati Menadevi
OR
COSTLY COUPLET
Featuring Miss JUBEIDA.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
will open
The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA
"MENAKA"
By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor Navakal)
on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 3-15 P. M. (S.T.)
and on SATURDAY, 15th May at 3-15 P. M.
SUNDAY, 16th May at 3-15 P. M.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
AT
RIPON THEATRE. GRANT ROAD,
Tickets can be had at the Ripon Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Mornin.
Book Your Seats Immediately!

HAROLD LLOYD IN
"GRANDMA'S BOY"
5 Reels of Perfect Comedy. Lloyd at his best. A comic Picture that has made the world laugh!
ALSO
A complete new programme of Turkish, Egyptian and Indian Dances and Songs on the stage by 4 beautiful Egyptian and Turkish Ladies. Each dance an artistic production. Magnificent Costumes and special musical accompaniment
COME EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 1-8-0, Re. 1/-, As. 12, As. 6, As. 4.
SPECIAL 2 HOURS' SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY From 3 P. M.
CROWN CINEMA
MARBLE THEATRE - - - - Sandhurst Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amazing Romance
Astounding Adventure


He hurled the firebrand into the mouth of the monster.
The LOST WORLD
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stupendous story
FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES

COMING NEXT WEEK
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30 and 9-45.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE GOLD RUSH"

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
JACKIE COOGAN
THE BOY OF THE CENTURY
IN
"LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE"
The Picture of all Centuries
Adventures, thrills and sensations galore.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1140.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1200.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1185.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86.1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 154.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07
London—Brussels Frcs 157.00.
London—Rome Lires 121.06
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Market quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 12.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 months 4 5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 3¾ per cent.
Money 3 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Fairly steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

London, May 11.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China sold. Buyers holding back.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. 3/12/25.

BULLION

Bombay, May 12.

Sovereigns ready 13/7/9.
Sovereigns forward 13/8/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/0/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 69/10/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/8/0.

London, May 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84.10.
Silver ready d. 30-2.
Silver forward d. 30-3.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. India sold. China was a seller at higher rate. Market depends upon China. Market uncertain.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 11.

Stockholm 18.18
Oslo 22.47
Amsterdam 12-08-1/2
Switzerland 25.09
Prague 164.12

New York, May 11.

Demand Bills 4.85.62

London, May 11.

Exchange ont London in Paris 155.30
Exchange on London in Germany 20.39 5/8
Exchange on London in Italy 121.97

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 10 7/8.

SHARES.

London, May 11.

Hongkong Bank £125.
Chartered Bank £19 3/4.
National Bank £46.
P. & O. Bank £8 7/8.
Eastern Bank £5 3/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 11.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £85 3/8 plus 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 plus 1/4.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £99 7/8 plus 1/2
Conversion Loan £74 1/4 plus 1/2.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 3/8 plus 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 56 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 70 1/4 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 59 1/2 unchgd.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 94.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101½/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 103/14.
6 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/12.
3 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/14.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free due 1935 Rs. 113/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1978 Rs. 86.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/12.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104/12.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

METALS.

London, May 11.

English best Selected Copper £60.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £56 9/16.
Copper Braziers £74.
Yellow Metal 69.
Hard Spelter 29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £15 3/8.
Tin Block £271.

SHARE MARKET.

May 12.

Cotton Mill shares ruled steadier with limited business. Market is generally lifeless.

We quote:—Fazul 833/12, Pearl 470, Crescent 188/12, B. Dyeing 878/12. Century 360, Nagpur 481/4, Swadesh 472/8, New Great 313/12, Hydro 945, T. Defered 43/12, T. ordy 20/8, Tram ord 115.

Tata Hydro, Steel Andhra, and Power were unchanged at last rates.

Burmah Trading is in demand at 505, Imperial Bank changed hands at 1600 and partly paid at Rs. 422/8.

Tramways are steady at Rs. 315.

LOCAL BANKS

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid,	Quotations Rs.
Bank of India	50	2½	77
Baroda	50	4	77
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1¾	23-12
Eastern	£5	9p.c	77½
Imperial	500	40	1600
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	421 4
Union	¾		3-8

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10		10 6
Central India Mining.	10	4½	22-8
Indian Cement C.	350		36 4
Katni Cemet C.	100		47 8
Katni Cement D.	40		140
Punjab Cement C.	10		3
Shivrajpure	10	Y	7 7 36 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prac'ej	500	11 p.c.	865
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	143
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	115
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	88
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	73
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	78
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	77
Sata Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	92
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	98
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	148
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	662½ XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	168-12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235
Scindia Steam	30	—0—14	—8-12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	73
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		605
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		940
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	115
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100		60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	945
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910
Tata Power O.	1,000		415
Ta Power P.	1,000		650

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	925
Indian Cotton	126	20	217½
Manmad Manufacturing	250		215
New Berar	500	80	820
New East India	1,000		1100
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100		150
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		12
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	505
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	133 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	51
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-4-0	4-12
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		192
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	73
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	312 8
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	630
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	199
Tata Iron Pref.	100		42 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		43 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co			
O.	75		20 8
hacker	50		125
ephone	50	1y	19 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15		3 10
New India	25	1y	17 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	860
Vulcan	10	0 6-0	2 10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410 XD
Alliance	100		39
Apollo	50		6 4
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	230
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	878 12
Bombay Industrial	100		11
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	325
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175
Broach Fince Counts	250		35
Century	100	20y	360
Central India O.	100	16	481-4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	425
Ceylon	100		40
ColabaLand & Mill,	100		112 8
Cooria	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	187 8
Currimbhoy	250		300
David	500		350
Dawn	250	40	660
Diamond O.	100		0 13 0
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100		20
Emperor Edward	500		275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	233 12
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit	1,000		500
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	103 12
Gold Mohur	100		6 8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1460
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	182 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	1000
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	380
Indian Woollen	50		2 8
Jamshed O.	250		65
Kastoorchand	500		52-8
Khandesh	1,000	200	220
Khatau Makanjee	100	Nil	100
Kilachand	25		3 8
Kohinoor	500		930
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4900
Madhor Soindia	100		20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		88 12
Madras United	250	15	460
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	1800
Mathradas	100		125
Meyer Sassoon	100		88 12
Morarjee Gouldas	1,000	60	2150
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	145
New Great Eastern	200	10y	213 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		10
Pearl	250	12	470
Pheenix	100	10	400 X
Planet	100		
Premier	100		37 8
Sassoon Cotton	100		16
Sassoon Silk	500		575
Sholapur	1,000	250	7400
Simplex	250		132 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		45
Standard	500	40	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	472 8
Swan	100	nil	140
Tata Mill O.	500		100
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	1900 D
Vishnu P.	500	35	540 C
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	769

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				320
Bombay Dyeing	873-12	880	872-8	878-12
Century	356-4	361-4	356-4	360
Central India	478-12	481-4	478-12	481-4
Colaba Land				110
Crescent				188-12
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	825-8	33-12	825	833-12
Finaly				115
Globe				25
Gokak				103-12
Indian Bleaching				182-8
Indort Malwa				380
Kohinoor				930
Madhowjee				88-12
Mathuradas				130
Meyer Sassoon				86-4
Mysore				107-8
New Great	308-12	315	308-12	313-12
Pearl	467-8	472-8	466-4	470
Pabany				292-8
Pehoenix				400
Simplex				132-8
Swadeshi				472-8
Swan Mills				140
Tata Mill				100

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				150
Bombay Steam				150
Tram Co., Ord. 116-14				168-12
Bundi Cement				10-6
Central India Mining				22-12
Indian Cement				36-4
Katni Cement Ord.				47-8
Shivarajpur				37
Tata Hydro	945	946-4	942-8	945
Tata Iron and steel Ordy				43-12
Tata Iron and steel Def	19-8	20-10	19-8	20-8

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

In the Share Market jutes maintained the closing prices of the previous day in spite of quietness ruling in the commodity market. Scrip seemed scarce though there were not many buying orders in evidence. In coals with the exception of a few popular stocks that have maintained their levels prices for the most part have shown a tendency to sag in view of the number of selling orders. Nazira for instance marked a fall of about two points and Katras Jherriah five. Raneegunge also suffered from profit taking. In teas rates in most instances have been in favour of buyers and business in the meanwhile remains quiet. Rubbers continue steady. Miscellaneous disclosed no feature of outstanding interest. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 101/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/1, do. 1930 107, do. 1932 108.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1631.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 65.

Jutes:—Alliance 402/8, Anglo India 355, Clive 26/10, Howrah 31/8, Hukumchand ord. 9, Kinnison 860, Lansdowne 214, Presidency 6/10, Reliance 52/6.

Coals:—Baraboni 5/14, Bokaro and Ramgur 18, Burrakur 20, Katras Jherriah 70, Kosoonda and Nyadee 15, Nazira 11, Raneegunge 28/4, Standard 46/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/12, Johan Tin 50, Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 10 paid up) 5/14, Indian Standard Wagon pref. 72, Associated Hotel ord. 5/12, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/8, do. pref. 11, British Ceylon Corporation pref. 7/4, Samastipore Sugar 5/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 38/4, Central Cachar 104, East India 25/8, Hattikhira 30, Naga Hills 18/12, Sapoi 23/4, Sonai River 38/12, Tukvar 34, Tezpore 13/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-seconds pence.—A.P.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

At the 23rd meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held at Victoria Terminus on Thursday the 6th inst, the following subjects were discussed:—

ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE

Complaints had been received that passengers—particularly the illiterate class—found it difficult to ascertain where the respective classes of coaches would draw up on the platform, as the coaches were not always marshaled on the traind in the same order, and at the previous meeting the Chairman stated that arrangements would be made to place "third class" signs at those points on the platform where 3rd class coaches would draw up which would be illuminated before the train arrived in the station. At that meeting however a member suggested that if it could be arranged for the 3rd class coaches to draw up always in the same spot he did not think it mattered much where the 1st and 2nd class drew up as there were fewer such passengers.

The Chairman said that this suggestion had been looked into and it was found that it could now be arranged to have all the trains marshalled in the same order and this was being done.

The Chairman brought on to the agenda a suggestion put forward by a member of the Local Advisory Committee, Nagpur, that the via Nagpur-Calcutta Up Mail should start from Nagpur 1½ hours later than at present. The Chairman said that if the suggestion were adopted, the Nagpur Mail would miss connection with the Down Punjab Mail at Bhusaval and unless the timing of the Down Punjab Mail was altered—which was not feasible—mails from the Nagpur direction for all stations north of Delhi would be delivered 24 hours later than at present.

The Committee agreed that it was not advisable to make any alteration in the timing of the Nagpur Mail.

A member put before the Committee the inconvenience experienced by people in having to go a long way from the entrance to the platforms to purchase platform tickets and suggested that the Railway should provide an automatic slot machine at the entrance of each platform for the sale of such tickets.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the experience of another Railway, that had provided such machines, was that they were not mechanically perfect and frequently got out of order. Many of the failures it was found were due to old bent and bad coins being used; he would, however, pursue the matter further and if up-to date machines could be obtained, they would be installed.

CONCESSION TICKETS.

A suggestion was put forward by a Member that the concession recently introduced of issuing mileage books of first class tickets at reduced fares to representative of business firms should be extended to the second class as, in his opinion, while the first class concession would meet the needs of the larger European Firms, it would not prove useful to the Indian business community most of whose representatives travel second class.

The Chairman said that during the month of April eight mileage books were sold from Victoria Terminus and of these five had been purchased by Indian Firms. The Railway would however first like to gain some experience in this new venture before extending it to the second class and the matter would again be brought up for discussion in six months' time.—A. P.

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing backache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, *and preventing*, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder.

BROWN'S
AFROTONA.
(Regd.)

A GREAT INFUSER AND REJUVENATOR of the AGE

AFROTONA is proved to be a marvellous remedy for weakness and nerve diseases.

It is a boon to those suffering from Neurasthenia, Emaciation, and loss of nerve force. AFROTONA is the ideal Tonic for rebuilding weak nerve cells and wastage of the body. It enriches the blood and feeds the nerves. AFROTONA is a marvellous remedy for removing the after effects of Malaria, when other costly and so-called nerve Tonics have failed.

AFROTONA being quite harmless may be used with confidence, in cases of fagged or worn out nerves.

AFROTONA, THIS LIFE-GIVING NECTAR is prepared in the modern British Laboratories, and is a compound of the choicest and best selected drugs known to the medical profession.

AFROTONA never constipates.

Only males should use Afrotona.

50 Pills for 50 days treatment
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A. M. THAKKAR,
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FOR A SHORT
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Will bring you securedly packed and freight paid to your Station

WELLINGTON
All British

Gents Roadster cycle with Dunlop Cord Tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mud-guards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O. the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO
Hornby Road, Bombay
& East Street Poona.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

12th, May 1926.

After the recent advance Reuter reported to-day 3 points down in old crop and 16 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation on reports of improved weather. Liverpool has been reported 2 points up to 2 points down.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"The bearish fundamentals have been somewhat offset by the crop delay. We do not think the advance will hold. We look for the continuation of a trading market."

Our friends are inclined to look for a lower level. The crop news this morning is rather more favourable and this coupled with less demand both for the raw material and manufactured article may give us a series of lower markets.

Messrs. Brennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Crop reports more unfavourable. Strike news favourable, country giving the Government increasing support."

With a slight set-back reported in yesterday's American Futures, the Marwari Bazaar here opened to-day about a rupee lower than yesterday's close, with April/May Broach quoted at 339½. Selling by Commission Houses and Jobbers caused prices to give way to Rs. 337½ but the weakness was short-lived, for on Japanese Houses and general buying the rate again improved and the close was steady at Rs. 339½. July/August Broach, on the other hand, opened at Rs. 343½ and after a slight advance steadily declined to Rs. 342½ on Commission Houses' moderate selling. At this stage, improvement set in and before the close of the session, the rate recovered and finally closed at Rs. 344 on Bazzar operators buying. At Cotton Depot, Sewree, the market opened at Rs. 344½ and advancing to Rs. 346 on buying by prominent Marwari Shrofs closed at Rs. 345½.

Fine Oomra May after having opened at Rs. 317½ steadily eased to Rs. 315 and with slight fluctuations closed at Rs. 317; whilst Oomra for July delivery opened at Rs. 321½ and closed at Rs. 321. F. G. M. G. Bengal for May and July deliveries were quoted respectively at Rs. 250 and Rs. 256.

There was an improved demand in Ready Cotton yesterday and a large proportion of bales changed hands.

To-day 209 bales of Sindh/Punjab were tendered against Bengal Contract, total tenders to date being 3,800 bales.

Against Broach contract, 100 bales Broach, 600 bales Punjab/Americans and 900 bales Dhollera were tendered, total tenders up to date being 18,800 bales; whilst againstOomra contract, only 100 bales Berar were tendered, and the total quantity tendered upto date being 400 bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, May 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	341½
Fully Good Broach July-August	345½
Fully Good Bengal May	253
Fully Good Bengal July	258
Fine Oomra May	318½
Fine Oomra July	322

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	339
Fully Good Broach July/August	344
Fully Good Bengal May	250
Fully Good Bengal July	256
Fine Oomra May	317
Fine Oomra July	321
Good Southerns May/June	309

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

M G Bengal—Superfine 278, Fine 263, F Good 253, Good 245.

M G Surat—Superfine 417, Fine 402, F Good 402, Good 392.

M G Oomra No. 3—Superfine 329, Fine 319, F Good 304.

M G Central Provinces No. 1—Superfine 364, Fine 354, F Good 339.

M G Central Provinces No. 2—Superfine 352, Fine 344, F Good 336.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 360, Fine 352, F Good 344, Good 336.

M G Southerns—F Good 322, Good 312 F G Fair 302.

M G Punjab/American—Superfine 372 Fine 362, F Good 352, Good 342.

RUBBER.

London, May 11.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July value 21 1/2.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 23 1/4.
Sellers 23 3/4.
Tone:—Steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, May 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay May 12th

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	86	2,88,221	2,85,268
Central India ..	356	3,53,158	3,16,332
Barsi and Nagar ..	868	2,05,151	1,90,836
Hyderabad-Gaorani	40	72,424	94,187
Berar	425	4,62,332	5,54,185
Central Provinces ..		2,38,195	2,51,817
Total Comgn ..	1,781	16,19,581	16,92,625
Dholera	1,225	2,24,977	1,91,055
N.W. Provinces ..		1,27,677	1,31,053
Rajputana	236	97,015	66,394
Sind-Punjab ..	277	2,80,788	3,52,204
Broach	162	3,09,384	4,25,365
Coompta & Dharwar	493	78,589	81,990
Westerns-Northerns	802	53,879	53,728
Cocanada	21	1,707	1,254
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		17,474	18,659
Persian		3,779	3,954
American		3,367	9,649
Egyptian and African	43	51,835	89,664
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487
Total	5,040	28,73,199	30,71,081

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 6th May This year	Last year
Europe	884	4,41,407	5,02,341
Japan & China ..	9,460	14,37,926	13,97,801
Coast Ports ..	500	21,087	16,782
Up-country by Rail		67,148	10,817
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		11,616	54,451
Total ..	10,844	19,79,184	19,82,192

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 12.

	Ready	May. New.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	270/75	.....
Bengal Fine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/50	250
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	345/50	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	340/45	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	340/45	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	315	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	315	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	280/85	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	280/85	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	345/50	.....
Broach F G M G	335/40	.....
Muthia Fine M G	275/80	.....
Muthia F G M G	265/70	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	350	.....
Westerns M G	320/25	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/95	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	400	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	340/45	.....
Dhollera F G M G	330/35	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th May, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	5,040
	Cwts.
Wheat	24,213
Linseed	13,093
Rape, etc.	904
Gingellyseed	76
Poppyseed	145
Groundnuts	4,308
Castorseed	5,659
Rice	2,243
Myrabollams	4,401
Cottonseed	2,700
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,491
Juwar	7,939
Masur	Nil
Barley	394
Bajri	1,039
	Tons.
Coal	4,546

COTTON

Liverpool May 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 1,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. Nil.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.
Mfd. Americans Spot 10.27
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 16.6?

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

July	18.46
October	17.61
January	17.57
New York Noon Call:—	
July	18.46
October	17.60
January	17.57
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
May	18.16
October	17.15

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool May 11.

May	15.05+.10
June	14.85+.05
July	14.80+.03
August	14.80+.03
September	14.75+.05
October	14.70+.05.
November	14.62+.02
December	14.52+.02
January	14.47+.02
February	14.47+.02
March	14.42+.02
April	14.42+.02
May	14.42—.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool May 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

May	9.57+.02
June	9.48+.02
July	9.45+.02
August	9.36—.01
September	9.32—.01
October	9.24—.01
November	9.19—.01
December	9.18—.02
January	9.17—.01
February	9.16
March	9.17—.02
April	9.15—.02
May	9.16—.02

COTTON. ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool May 11.

Scinde Good	6.65
Scinde Fully Good	6.95
Scinde Fine	7.25
Bengal Good	6.75
Bengal Fully Good	7.05
Bengal Fine	7.35
Oomra, Good	7.45
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75
Oomra, Fine	8.05
Broach Good	8.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45
Broach Fine	8.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 11.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 19,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Continent 16,000 bales.
Futures at New York July 18.50—.03
Futures at New York Oct. 17.62—.16.
December 17.68—.10
January 17.66—.09
Spot Cotton at New York 19.0
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.17—.13
Futures at New Orleans May 18.15.—14
Futures at New Orleans Oct 17.16—.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 11/16.
Demand Bills 4.85.62.

WHEAT.

Londdon, May 11.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. May/June sellers 55/

Rozario Santa Fe—[illegible] lbs. May/June sellers 53/6.

Tone:—Quiet but steady. American Bureau report bearish.

Australian May/June sellers 58/9.

Choice White Karachi May/June paid and buyers 57 3/8.

Soft Red Karachi May/June sellers 56/9.

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Cargo South Australian May paid 59 1/8

SEEDS.

Londdon, May 11.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
May paid £14/12/3.
June paid £14/14/6.
July paid £14/16/0.†
Tone:—Firmer.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers 7 3/4.
Tone:—Firmly held.

Castorseed Bombay May/June nominal 16 3/4.

Linseed, Bombay May/June sellers £21 7/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton May/June sellers £19 3/4.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton May/June sellers £20 1/2.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton May/June sellers £19 1/4.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Slow.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore May/June sellers £21 1/8.

LINSEED.

London, May 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
May/June paid £16 3/8.
April/May paid £16 3/8.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
June/Aug. offered 29/9.
Sep/Dec. offered 30/3.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 12.

Ready Prices for Java Sugar have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has slightly eased to-day evidencing a drop of about a Pence or two in Java Forward Prices. Prices for April Shipment for B.R.B. Beet Sugar have also dropped by about 3d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-Levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16/12 Per Cwt.
Shipment June, Sh. 15/10 Per Cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Sh. 15/3 Per Cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh 15/6 Per Cwt.
F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/10 Per Cwt.
Shipment April Sh. 16/7 Per Cwt.
F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15 4 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 15 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 15/7
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15 7 3/4

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 12.

Jute:—Albion 125 Alliance 400; Anglo Indie 335xd.; Auckland 175, Barnagore 144, Bally 140, Birla 48, Belvedere 395, Budge-Budge 395, Caledonian 485, Chapdani 130, Clive 26/10, Craig 4/4, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 295, Delta 420, Empire 41/12, Fort Gloster 690, Fort William 213, Gondalpara 650, Gourepore 635, Hukumchand 9, Hooghly 66, Howrah 31/8, Kamarhatty 450, Kankanarrah 380, Kelvin 658, Kinnison 860; Lansdowne 208/14, Lawrence 485, Luthian 335, Naihati 360, National 24, New Central 465, Northbrook 41, Nudea 40, Orient 165, Presidency 6/10, Reliance 52/8 Standard 325, Union 465, Waverly 6/8, Hessian 14/14 Jute 90.

Cotton:—Agra United As. 12 Dunbar 155 Keshavram Cotton 4/4.

Coal.—Burrakur 20, Bolaro Aamgur 18, Katras Jherriah 70, Raneegunge 28/4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/4, Burma Corp. 10/12; I. I. Still 5/10, I. Standard Wagon 19/4, Marshalls 3/8, Imperial Bank 1625, Imperial Conty 420.

Remarks:—Market steady. Tendency uncertain.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, May 12.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay):—

		Rs.	As.	Pa.
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—				
Standard		1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	0
Fazal (Mahal)	..	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	2	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	..	1	2	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	1	9
Kaliamarden	,,	1	1	9
Daud Sahib	,,	1	1	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5309:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	3	0
Hindustan	,,	1	2	3
David Mills	,,	1	3	0
Apollo	,,	1	3	0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 32-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	1	0
Spring (Merchant)		1	1	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	3
Sakuntala	..	1	1	0
Sundari Brand	,,	1	0	9
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	0
Jacob E D	,,	1	1	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	3	0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	6	0
Jamshed	,,	4	6	0
Century	,,	4	12	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	..	4	12	0
Hindustan No. 902		5	0	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand	,,	6	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	0	6
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8	12	0
Hindustan	,,	9	1	0
E. D. Rachael	..	7	8	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	0	6
Textile	,,	1	0	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	0	9
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	0
777 Crescent	,,	2	10	0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Grain		1	5	0
Phoenix		1	5	6

CHARGE OF COMMITTING DACOITY.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore disposed of cases in which six up-country men were charged with committing dacoity in public thoroughfare of Calcutta and looting large sums of money belonging to Messrs. Landale Clerk and Company. It was alleged that while two durwans of that company were bringing money in bags the accused assaulted them and disappeared in a taxi which was in waiting. Judge convicted all accused and sentenced them to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

HAIL STORM AT AGRA.

AGRA, May 11.

A very severe hail storm of long duration passed over the station today. Thick layers of hail stones covered the roads for some hours and all traffic was stopped. There has been much damage especially to tiled roofs.—A.P.

ALMOST FRANTIC WITH NEURITIS.

Lady in South Africa Finds Quick Relief Followed by Permanent Cure in

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Neuritis is the medical term for inflammation of the nerves. It is caused through the nerves not receiving sufficient nourishment. Your nerves are fed through the blood, and if that is thin and poor it cannot supply the needed nutrition. The starved nerves then become inflamed, and neuritis results. To banish neuritis you should build up the blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The new, rich blood created by these pills strengthens the nerves, the inflammation subsides and the pain vanishes.

Mrs. M. Pedley, of Greenas Farm, Marske, Richmond, South Africa, says:—"For twelve months I was tortured with neuritis. It attacked me in my hands and knees, which felt as though they had a tight band round them. I could get no rest night or day, and sometimes I was driven almost frantic with pain. I had medical advice, but without avail.

"One day I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. After taking the pills a few days the muscles of my wrists and knees seemed to relax, and the pain grew much easier. I continued with the pills, and soon the stiffness disappeared. I slept well, and felt better in every way. Now I am quite fit, and have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for freeing me from the agonies of neuritis."

Of all dealers at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Nothing else is just as good.

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., A. M. THAKKAR, VISHRAM RAMJI & CO.

MORE THAN 90,000 CLIENTS HAVE HAD OUR WONDERFUL FORETELLING,

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2/8. Postage Extra. State time and date of birth or of writing the letter. Testimonials highest. A trial order will marvellously convince you. The KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL Bureau, Vizianagaram City, B. N. Railway.

ASTROLOGER, who predicted Mahatma Gandhi's Release.

Send Your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 6 questions, Re. 1; each extra question As. 4. Annual reading (Monthly detail), Rs. 2. For businessmen (Weekly detail), One year; Rs. 10. Complete life-reading, (Daily) 500. For other particulars, Apply to:—THE MANAGER Hanuman Astrological Office, Tiruttani Chittoor District. *'Correspondence in Eng, lish only.'*

THE ANDHRA PATRIKA writes: "We received on 7-11-1923 from V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani a letter (published in our issue of 12-11-23), predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5-2-1924 at 7 a. m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of his astrologer to the public.

Cotton Telegraphic Information Service

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SHETH VERAJLAL RANCHHORDAS TARWALA.

Having had wide experience as Commission Agents for over 15 years in cotton, linseed, and bullion markets, we have now organised a special service for giving instantaneous and effective telegraphic information as to the tone and fluctuations in the important markets of the world.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Prof. Jacksons' lecture at the K. R. Cama Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road.

FRIDAY, May 14.

S.S. "Razmak" with English Mails of April 29 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 15.

The s. s. Razmak with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s. s. Macedonia at Aden .

TODAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 6 inst arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

SHIVJI BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

Shri Shivaji birthday is to be celebrated at Mandvi Koli Wada. at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday), when Mr. S. K. Bole, will preside. Lectures will be delivered and epic poems will be sung.

THE SCOUTMASTERS' CONFERENCE.

The Scoutmasters' Conference which was intended to have been held at Kolhapur, between the 26th and 28th inst. has had to be postponed.

PROF. JACKSON'S LECTURE.

Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, the eminent Professor of the Indo-Iranian Languages at the Columbia University, New York, will deliver public lecture under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, on "Notes on a visit to Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Eastern Persia". To-day at 6 p.m. Sir C. J. Hall. Dasturji Saheb Shams-ul-Ulema Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana will preside.

MR. JAYAKAR AT VILLE PARLE.

Under the auspices of the Democratic Voters' Association, Ville Parle, a well-attended public meeting was held at the Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle, on Wednesday night, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Leader of the Responsive Co-operationists' Party, delivered a speech on Responsive Co-operation. The full report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

RAID ON CYCLE SHOP.

Mr. H. H. Udwadia of the Excise Department in consequence of certain information raided the shop of Hussenbhoy Abdullabhoy, a dealer in cycles, residing at Vithalwadi and seized two packets of cocaine valued at Rs. 50. The accused was subsequently placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for possessing cocaine without a permit and fined Rs. 50.

NOTICE SERVED ON EDITOR.

It is understood that notice under Section 108 I. P. C. has been issued today on the editor of "The Mahammaddi" in connection with certain publication during the recent riots, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound down by executing a bond of Rs. 1,000 with one surety of a like amount to be of good behaviour for one year. Notice will be returnable on the 19th instant.—A.P,

MAULED BY TIGER.

A very serious accident to a Bombay sportsman has been reported lately. Mr. Shums Abbas Tyabji, the Bombay umpire of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament fame, was hunting in the jungles of Utnoor which lie in the Dominions of H. E. H the Nizam. He shot and wounded a tiger which soon disappeared in the thick tall grass of the jungle. Mr. Shums started on its trail accompanied by Mr. Azeem Tyabji, son of Mr. Husain Tyabji, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

While they were walking in the grass the beast suddenly sprang upon Mr. Shums Tyabji, and throwing him down on the ground bit him ferociously on the arm.

Mr. Azeem Tyabji, who was following Mr. Shums, valiantly rushed to his rescue and attacked the beast with the butt-end of his gun. At this the beast left Mr. Shums and attacked Mr. Azeem who was soon overpowered by the brute which mauled his shoulders with fury. Just at this crucial moment it was scared away by the beaters.

Mr. Shums and Mr. Azeem are under treatment at Utnoor.

It is understood that Mr. Ariff Hasvi, Joint Editor of the "Hamdard", Maulana Mahomed Ali's paper has resigned his post owing to differences on account of the policy.

A Madras message says:—At St. Thomas Mount Soccer Tournament the Second and Twelfth Platoons of Lancashire Fusiliers met when the second had it all their own way and beat the 12th by five goals to one. In the same Tournament, the 3rd and 7th Platoons of Lancashire Fusiliers met. The Seventh won the game by 2 goals to 1.

The M. C. C. second eleven met the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles in a hockey match on Wednesday evening at the M. C. C. grounds. The match ended in a hard-fought victory for the M. C. C. by three goals to one.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

BOMBAY'S CANDIDATES

MR. J. M. MEHTA TO CONTEST ASSEMBLY SEAT.

At the joint meeting of the Executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party held on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were unanimously selected as Congress candidates for the forthcoming election to the various legislatures:—

Bombay City Constituency, Non-Mahomedan Urban; Legislative Assembly:—Mr.. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. L. A,

Bombay Legislative Council, Bombay South:—1. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, M. L. C., 2. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, M.L.C.

These candidates have been confirmed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. More names will follow hereafter.

ONLY TWO DAYS LEFT.

15th May is the last day for enrolling yourself as a voter whether for the Assembly or for the Local Council Election. Forms of application can be had from the Hon. Secretaries Election Propaganda Committee, Congress House, Girgaum Back Rd. Bombay.

POLICE OFFICER ROBBED.

A REVOLVER MISSED FROM QUARTERS.

While the public go to the police station to lodge complaints in regard to thefts, etc., the police are on the horns of dilemma as to whom they should go to complain if their houses are burgled. Such cases of late are increasing in the Bombay City where several police officers have been victimised.

Last month a Deputy Police Inspector was robbed of his bicycle at Princess Street Police Station, while two European Sergeants at Sandhurst Road Police Quarters lost their clothes and Rs. 150 in cash some time ago. On Tuesday last a fresh case of draing robbery in broad daylight was committed at the Sandhurst Road Police Quarters again, when the residence of Sub-Inspector V.S.Karnik of Bombay Dist. Police was ransacked and a six-chambered Webley Scot revolver with 24 rounds of ammunition and some clothes were carried away. Police enquiries are, of course, as usual in progress.

"OFFICIALS & ELECTIONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to offer the following personal explanation for the informatio of the Municipal Councillors and the public and I have you will kindly allow space for it in the next issue of your valuable paper.

Mr. Tairsee in the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on the 7th of May 1926, in the course of the debate on the motion of censure on the Minister of Education alleged that "according to his information the Minister had written letters among others to Mr. Bole, Mr. Nikaljay and Mr. Baloo."

Mr. Nikaljay and Mr. Bole immediately repudiated the allegation made against them by Mr. Tairsee. Unfortunately, I was not present on that day and naturally I was anxious to repudiate the same in the next meeting of the Corporation held on the 10th instant. I had requested the President to allow me to speak on the subject but to my great disappointment a closure to the debate was moved and I was thus debarred from clearing my position. In these circumstances, I am now compelled to do so by publishing the following few lines in your valued paper.

In the first place I never received any such letter as is mentioned by Mr. Tairsee from the Minister of Education and if at all one was addressed to me it never came to my hands. Besides, I do not know the Minister of Education personally because never had the occasion to meet him even once in my life.

Mr. Tairsee has made another allegation that "some of the members had been nominated on the distinct understanding that they would vote in a certain way at the time of co-option." Whatever might have been the case with other nominated members I for one had not been nominated on any such condition. My nomination was chiefly due to the deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Governor in November last to point out the inadequacy of the representation granted to the Depressed Classes on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and I gratefully thank His Excellency for giving favourable consideration to the same.

From the above explanation it would be quite clear that the allegation made against me by Mr. Tairsee is without any basis and I may be allowed to add that as I had not allowed myself to be guided by any party in the Municipal elections, I keenly felt the allegation made by Mr. Tairsee against me.—Yours, etc.,

BALOO B. PALWANKER,
Municipal Councillor.

A party of the Conservative members of the House of Commons headed by Sir Frank Nelson who have been visiting Russia, returned to London to-day by air. Sir F. Nelson, interviewed by Reuter, stated that the copy of the report of the visit had been handed to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain and that it would not be published till after the strike, but would make a very impressive reading.

A SCENE FROM "MENAKA", THE NEW PLAY BY MR. KHADILKAR: "MENAKA" AS AN HUMBLE MAID AT THE ASHRAM OF VISHWAMITRA.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali are giving the first public performance of "Menaka" this afternoon at the Ripon Theatre. It is sure to have a splendid run.

Mr. Khadilkar is the one Mahratta dramatist whose work is known outside India. Mr. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, not to mention Sir Valentine Chirol and Mr. Kincaid have drawn attention to his dramatic talent. Mr. Sarkar in his book the "Futurism of Young Asia" which was published in Germany three years ago says:—

"Khadilkar's genius is versatile. He has created several types of womanhood in some of his dramas in verse. He has laid under contribution the ancient story of Kacha coming to Shukra for education and wooing his daughter Devayani. The play is called "Vidya-harana" (The Stealing of Learning) and will be found to be more complex in the treatment of the relations between the sexes than is Tagore's "Chitra" which is equally based on ancient legends. In Khadilkar's two other woman-pieces, "Rukmini—Swayamvara" (The Choosing of her husband by Rukmini) and "Draupadi", Marathas can see the female sex in its atmosphere of freedom, individualism and self-assertion".

STORES AT LOVE GROVE.

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai Presiding.

Consideration was given to the verification of stores at Love Grove by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., to the Commissioner dated the 14th December, 1923, stating:—

NO REGULAR RECORD KEPT

"We beg to submit our report as to the verification work done from 24th August 1923 to 8th November 1923. Almost the whole portion of this period was devoted to the verification of stores, etc., at the Deputy Engineer, Works, Worli, the remaining few days being taken up by the Central Stores, Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, Foras Road Stores, Mahim Depot, and the Kurla Devnoor Development Department. As regards the Central Sores and its several Sub-Depots there being no regular record kept for furniture and fixtures we had call for a statement and to verify various items. We beg to bring to your notice that in almost every department that we visited these items of uxtures and furniture were neglected so far as the registration was concerned.

This period we were surprised to note was a period of the greatest irregularity. The Development Department was supposed to have received from the Water Department some 211 32' Cast Iron Pipes and we were asked by the Store-Keeper to verify the same as lying along the Tulsi Pipe Lines, Filter Lines Pawai and at Chimboor. But we were surprised to find that out of these 211 only 152 (out of which four were unserviceable) were lying along the Tulsi Pipe Lines whereas as many as 33 were actually used in the construction of the Filter Lines Pawai by the Water Department, and we were informed that 10 were supplied to the Drainage Department and 12 to some Mr Braithwaite and only 4 were used by the Development Department at Chimboor. Moreover we were told that no record of register was maintained by the Inspector, Development Department. Under these circumstances we were unable to certify the accuracy of the statement made by the Store-Keeper that 211 32" Cast Iron Pipes belong to the Development Department.

CASE OF IRREGULARITY.

This Department (Deputy Engineer, Works) is in our opinion, far from being regular in registration and method of issuing of stores. We append herewith certain cases in which such irregularities are noticed.

The point of irregularity is further corroborated by the fact that the receipts and issues of all the items specified in verification sheets Nos. 55, 63 to 68 and 76 to 82 (that is to say as many as 85 items) had to record whatsoever in the ledger. Though we found, during verification, all these things actually lying in the stores. We have therefore, deemed it necessary to record in our sheets to verification results in connection with these items as regards their quantities, weights, measurements, etc. Another objectionable feature noted by us was that the weighing machine was not in a proper working order and showed all kinds of unreliable results and our information is that though the machine was required it was never satisfactory, and the issues therefore of the various items recorded in the ledger were naturally not correct. We have also found that up to the end of June 1922 there was no attempt made to keep any record whatsoever of the receipts and issues of these stores, that from 1st July 1922 books began to be kept with so-called certain opening balances.

It is also desirable that regular accounts should be kept of all the articles, big and small, purchased from England and other foreign countries, and the cost thereof be carefully debited to the various works concerned. No record also seems to have been kept of second hand timber and other materials obtained from the demolition of certain structures during the development and we found heaps of this lying in the open yard unaccounted for as to their existence or use. The same seems to be the case with the quarry productions, though we are told that the various works are debited only as regards the metal, rubbel dhapas, khankies, etc., supplied to them. We also found that very many tons of scrap of steel and iron were lying in the open yard without any record whatsoever thereof.

General:—Considering the various departments verified during the year we find that the excesses and the deficiencies can be due to one or more of the following reasons some of which could be remedied:

Excesses:—

1 Short issues to the consuming departments or works.

2 Omission of making entries on the receipt side.

3 Receiving on weight and issuing on number and recording as per average standard weight.

4 Receipt of articles from one department to another without proper indents.

5 Mistakes in castings.

6 No accounts opened for items received and issued without record.

7 Irregular weighing machines and disagreements between weighing machines of the department of receipt and the department of issue.

8 Receiving items as loans and deposits and not recorded in the ledger.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner's letter dated 30th April 1926 in this connection was then considered.

On the suggestion of Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, the Committee resolved to visit the place at Love Grove Works and then refer the matter to a Sub-Committee for report.

CARR SELECTED TEST MATCH CAPTAIN.

LONDON, May 12.

Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Selectors, announces that Carr has appointed the Test match captain.

CRICKET MATCHES.

At Cambridge, Wednesday's match between University and Sussex was abandoned.

Unless matters improve by the end of the week the fixture against Australians on 19th May will have to be cancelled.—Reuter's Special.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO STRIKERS

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Mr. Hemantakumar Sircar, M.L.C., has given notice of moving the following resolution at the session of the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Krishnagar from the 22nd instant.

"This conference extends its fraternal greetings to the strikers in Great Britain in their grim struggle against the unjust oppression of the capitalists backed by Plutocracy and prays for their speedy victory and feels proud that an Indian has been the first martyr in this righteous battle and sends its hearty congratulations to that illustrious son of India, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the only Communist Member of Parliament, who has chosen imprisonment for his conviction in this connection."—Free Press.

NOT JUSTIFIED.

ESPONSIVISTS' SULKING IN THE TENTS.

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR ON THE PACT.

NAGPUR, May 12.

Asked whether the Responsivists were justified in not attending the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to discuss the Sabarmati Pact, Sir Hari Singh Gour, M. L. A., said: "I do not think that we were justified in refusing to attend the meeting even though we had a prescience of its attitude. Pandit Motilal Nehru obtained a tactical advantage in appealing to that body behind the back of the Responsivists. If Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar differed as to the interpretation of the Pact both the sides should have placed their respective interpretations before the All-India Congress Committee and taken its verdict. The country would have been in a position to judge of the real attitude of the Committee towards the Pact.

It is perfectly true that each Party was trying to obtain a tactical advantage of the other, but, nevertheless, fair play demanded that any difference in interpretation should have been submitted to the final arbitrament of the Congress Committee."

Asked whether it was Pandit Motilal's duty to place the Pact before the Committee even though the Responsivists refused to attend it, Sir Hari Singh Gour said: "It seems to me that as a party to the Congress it was the Pandit's duty to submit the Pact for confirmation, explaining both the sides of the question and asking the Committee to invite Mr. Jayakar to attend the meeting to clear up the misunderstanding complained of by the Panditji."—A P.

NOT A GENUINE UNITY.

MR. SIDHVA ON SABARMATI PACT.

KARACHI, May 11.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva, interviewed by an Associated Press representative this morning on his return from the All-India Congress Committee meeting, stated that the rejection of the discussion of the Commonwealth of India Bill by the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad was regrettable. There was nothing to be lost in referring the Bill to a committee for consideration. It was, however, satisfactory that the resolution was moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru and it was probable that at a later date at full attendance of the All-India Congress Committee the bill would meet with a favourable reception. Although there is not the slightest indication of the Bill being passed by the present Conservative Government one does not know what the future holds and it is therefore very necessary that a body like the All-India Congress Committee should discuss it lest it may become law with several omissions which we should later regret."

With regard to the Sabarmati Pact and unity with the Nationalist Party. Mr. Sidhva stated that any unity of the Pact arrived at during the currency of the election period would not be a genuine one. Let the negotiations now proceed and the combination of all parties if reached after the elections are over will be solid, genuine and ever lasting.—P.

GERMAN CRISIS

CABINET RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 12.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND PRESIDENTSHIP OF INSTITUTES.

The Governor in Council has directed that Government servants should not accept the presidentship or other similar post involving executive control of institutions which are meant for the benefit of one particular section of the Community.

BABU HARDAYAL BREAKS FAST.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Babu Hardayal Nag of Chandpur has broken his fast on the public undertaking to construct the building of the national school.—Free Press.

PLIGHT OF BROACH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

AHMEDABAD, May 12.

Report from Broach states that the municipal school teachers of that place have not received their pay since March last.—A. P.

DY. MAYOR DECLINES TO RESIGN?

CALCUTTA, May 12.

In connection with the letter signed by 64 Councillors and Aldermen of the Calcutta Corporation and presented to the Mayor demanding resignation of the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, on the ground that he no longer enjoys the confidence of the Corporation, the "Englishman" understands that Mr. Suhrawardy has declined to resign.—A. P.

INDIAN CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 11.

The Indian Currency Commission to-day took further evidence of Mr. Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and his associates Professors Sprague and Hollander.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

12th May, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.56
To-day's Opening Rate	18.62
Difference	+ 06
To-day's Closing Rate	18.49
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

12th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.4[illegible]
To-day's Opening Rate	9-47
Difference	+.0[illegible]
To-day's Closing Rate	9-[illegible]
Difference	+.[illegible]6
Khandi Market Closed	
Sewri Market	341 8-1

OOTACAMUND RACES.

OOTACAMUND, May 12.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Makanji's OFFICER, 7-8, C Hoyt ... 1
Mr Nugent Grant's FOX TROT, 8-6, Barrett ... 2
Mr Pogose's ZOHAL, 8-12, Meekings ... 3
Raja of Bobbili's NIMROD, 7-2, H McQuade ... 4

Betting:—3 to 2 Fox Trot, twos Officer and Angora, fives Ramban and Zohal, sixes Nimrod.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 8.

THE WOODCOCK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCADE, 8-12, M Hoyt ... 1
Mr Murphy's RAVEN AIT, 8-0, McQuade ... 2
Earl of Shannon's GYRATION, 8-9, Clarke ... 3
Sir Ismail Sait's TIM AMEN, 9-0, Babajan ... 4

Betting:—2 to 1 on Raven Ait, 7 to 4 against Red Cocade, eights the others.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 11; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 5.

THE POONA CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Hazamy's RASOOL, 7-11, Morris ... 1
Raja of Bobbili's CLOG DANCE, 7-8, McQuade ... 2
Mr Makanji's MACDONALD, 9-2, Meekings ... 3
Mr Joshirao's AMRIN, 9-1, Thompson ... 4

Betting:—6 to 4 on Rasool, fours Clog Dance, Macdonald and Amrin, tens Sawi and Sannayet, fifteens Kouleb.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.

THE TAJ PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Makanji's OFFICER, 8-5, Morris ... 1
Mr Patel's WILD CHERRY, 8-2, McQuade ... 2
Mr Patel's NADIR SHAH, 8-1, M Hoyt ... 3
Mr Sattar's EMPEROR, 7-11, C Hoyt ... 4

Betting:—3 to 2 Mashalla, twos Officer, fours Emperor and Promise, longer prices the others.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 66.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Raja of Venkatagiri's GALLOPEUR OLLIVIER, 7-0, M Hoyt ... 1
Mr Marsh's CARRIMAR, 7-9, C Hoyt ... 2
Mr Murphy's SANTARG, 7-1, McQuade 3
Mr Nicoll's NICARAGUA, 9-13, Meekings ... 4

Betting:—3 to 1 on Santarg, fours Nicaragua, fives Gallopeur Ollivier and Carrimar, sixes Lilavati.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 9 and Rs. 10.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance 5½ furlongs.

Mr Pogose's ZOHAL, 8-12, Meekings ... 1
Mr Makanji's SQUEAKER, 8-12, Morris ... 2
Mr Essaji's GENEROUS, 8-4, Clarke ... 3
Mr Essaji's ZIAB, 8-12, Akey ... 4

Betting:—6 to 4 on Squeaker, twos Generous, eights the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 126; Places Rs. 24 and Rs. 7.

TENNIS IN MADRAS

WELLINGTON, May 11.

The Garrison Club Tennis Tournament concluded yesterday. In the final for the Spencer Cup, Mrs. L. Le Porter and A. P. Dall had an easy victory over Miss D. Febb and R. A. Jenkins. In the Mixed open doubles final Capt. Cay and Miss Lewis of Ootacamund defeated Miss Tollonton and Dixon. In mixed handicap doubles lighter handicap couples in the final defeated couples of heavier handicap. At the conclusion, Mrs. Corrics Hudson, wife of Colonel Hudson, gave away trophies to winners and runners up.

AUSTRALIANS V. SURREY.

LONDON, May 11.

The match between Australians and Surrey ended in a draw, Australians 308 for nine wickets and declared. Surrey 265. Australians second innings 74 for 2 wickets.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM'S TOUR.

LONDON, May 11.

Adelaide.—In connection with the strike in Britain the Australian Board of Control has cabled to Mr. Sydney Smith, Manager of the Australian test team, that the Board is of opinion that the advisability or otherwise of continuing the tour should be left entirely with the M.C.C.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1926.

REALITIES.

The political atmosphere in this country is at present so very much charged with personal abuse and ill-natured criticism, even in quarters which ought to know better, that it is refreshing to have recent events in nationalist political activity reviewed from an unbiassed point of view by the President of the Indian National Congress. In an interview to the Associated Press, which she gave before her departure on an extensive tour in Bengal she declared that as an impartial witness to the transactions which culminated in the ill-fated Sabarmati Pact she was certain that both the Swarajist and the Responsivist leaders "were genuinely anxious to reach some honourable understanding without any compromise on principles". This is viewing the whole thing from a healthy and unprejudiced outlook and the country will be glad if other leaders follow Mrs. Naidu's example and in cheerful spirit still persist in their attempts to explore every possible opportunity to secure unity of action on certain essential points between all the Indian political parties. We are far too much inclined in this country to bewail and lament over lost opportunities instead of always looking at the reality of the situation face to face and remaining unmoved in spite of all the misfortunes in which personal misunderstandings or "amour propre" involve the future of a political party. Let us analyse as much and as often as we like why the Pact was broken, but let us not fall a victim to despair because people in a hurry to obtain ephemeral verbal victories over each other glory in making every attempt to pursue the side which is considered beaten by ill-advised and cheap criticism.

Mrs. Naidu has shown how best to study the realities that face us in her penetrating analysis of the forces which operated in the breakdown of the negotiations for unity at Ahmedabad, at least between the two wings of the Congress. The manner of manufacturing the Pact left much to be desired. It was hastily published. Its framers did not take account of the fact that its "somewhat bald and cryptic text" would only encourage those who were determined to read into it a meaning convenient to their present political methods, to do so, and to put on the other side the blame for suggesting that another interpretation was possible. The net result has been that we are again under the dire necessity of studying facts as they really are, and of casting about for a surer method of securing peace amidst the warring sections within the Congress, and of extending this atmosphere of peace and amity even into quarters which have remained so shy of entering the Congress. The one reality that faces all nationalists is that they must capture in the nationalist interest as many seats as possible in all the Legislatures. Nationalist interest demands that Dyarchy must be shown to be thoroughly unworkable, however keen the ministerial brain may be that is out to extract some little good out of it. What is forgotten by those who are now anxious to work the Reforms for all they are worth is the utter inability of the mechanism of Dyarchy to function for real Parliamentary government. It may be that in an administration like that of Berar and Central Provinces, the electorate can again be influenced by the nationalists whose ideal is to remain above communal faction. It may be that there they can command such a majority that they can hope to find a Minister functioning without the aid of the Government block. If he can, there is at least some little semblance to Parliamentary government in a limited sphere, the Transferred Departments, of the Administration. But the communal impulse has been allowed to grow up to such an extent that even in Berar and C. P. the next elections will run not on political labels but purely on communal labels. How can any advance to real Swaraj be made so long as communal faction is allowed to have its way and to dominate the Legislature!

In other Provinces things are much worse. Instead of looking to problems of internal growth, of internal solidarity all our attention has been recently forced upon purely polemical issues, like those of accepting offices under the gift of the Crown, when as a matter of fact in no other legislature, except that of the Central Provinces where nationalist feeling still remains united on the question of making a minister truly dependent upon popular support or having no minister at all, is there the faintest possibility of a group of nationalists in the next legislature forcing upon the Government a Minister of their choice. Sectarian differences and jealousies have been allowed such a latitude that they threaten to demolish what little progress we have made until now in looking at political issues from an Indian point of view, and not from that of minority interests. Instead of making Pacts for political purposes, Pacts whose urgency lies in the need of fighting the elections on a united Nationalist ticket, this country will be travelling more rapidly on the goal of Swaraj, if Pacts to ensure peace between the various communities are established first. In other words, after three years of total refusal to participate in the Dyarchy, followed by a period in which attempts were made to non-co-operate from within, we come back to the position taken by Mahatmaji, that the fourfold constructive programme is the only programme which will accelerate our march towards Swaraj. The Swarajists after the walk out have really come to the conclusion that the legislatures are not the places where India can usefully promote her ideal of Swaraj. They must be captured, because the country cannot afford again the experiment of being represented there by men whose methods of obtaining Swaraj spell the negation of self-respect apart from their futility. If the Responsivists do want to ally themselves with the latter why do they not say so straightforwardly? The electorate will refuse to be imposed upon by politicians whose heart is with the Liberals, but whose head is still with the Swarajists. Let us hope they realise now at least the realities of the situation, and make another effort to arrive at an understanding with the Swarajists. That is their only chance of survival as a political entity after the next elections.

TOWARDS PEACE

The news that the general strike in England has been called off indicates that the voice of reason has again begun to prevail in the counsels of the Baldwin Government. The efforts to secure a suitable atmosphere for a renewed attempt to negotiate successfully were being made continuously by the leaders of the Trade Union Congress and some members of the Baldwin Government who are not so Die-Hard in composition as to believe that the strike must be put down as a revolutionary attempt to subvert the constitution. There were attempts made in the House of Commons too under the lead of Sir John Simon on the part of some Liberal M. P.'s to commit the House to an expression of its approval of the view that Government ought to continue the subsidy to the coal industry, provided that three conditions were fulfilled. They were conditions which would have been summarily rejected by the strikers during the earlier phase of the strike. The conditions meant the stoppage of the strike and resumption of work at the old rates but the one thing which would have made them acceptable was the third condition viz. that spokesmen of both parties, miners and coal-owners, should be required definitely to undertake to negotiate on the basis of the Coal Report without excluding anything therein. The fact that the strike has been called off shows that the last condition has made an attractive appeal to both parties. There is no reason why the Baldwin Government should not play the part of a real peace-maker now instead of scaring the public into believing that organised workers were determined on "unconstitutional interference in the political affairs of the State". Now at least there is a chance for the miner to have his case put unreservedly before peace-makers in all parties. His problem is essentially economic, the maintaining of a decent standard of living.

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY.

GROWTH OF MATCH AND WEAVING INDUSTRIES.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms led to the inauguration of an Industries Department in every province. In Bombay also we have an Industries Department, the work of which is in the hands of a Minister, the budget of the Department being subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. In Bombay, this Department cannot be said to have done good work during its five or six years' existence. The latest report of the Department for the year 1924-25 is recently published and we see therefrom what ups and downs it has undergone during the last two or three years. The post of the Director of Industries was abolished as a result of the vote of the Council in 1924. Some of the activities of the Department were, thereafter carried on by the Assistant Director under the designation of Superintendent of Industries. The post of the Director was, however, revived in July 1925 and is retained since. Expenditure on this department in 1922-23 was Rs. 2,39,000 in 1923-24, Rs. 1,37,985 and in 1924-25, Rs 65,800. It could scarcely be said that the benefit the Presidency obtained from this Department was commensurate with the expenditure incurred on its account.

Activities of the Department.

The principal activities of the Department were during the year under report (1) supply of commercial intelligence to private enterprises (2) professional or technical advice and assistance to minor industries and (3) demonstrations in cottage industries especially in weaving. The report records that four cotton spinning and weaving mills were projected at Barsi and one at Sholapur. It also records that the new oil mills of Bombay, the largest of its kind in the Presidency stopped working owing to financial stringency. The report also contains information regarding some new industrial ventures. We find mention made of two large works having been lately established for manufacturing machinery suitable for agriculture and small industries. These are the Satara Industrial Works and the Great Eastern Engineering Works. Curiously enough the Kirloskar Works which manufacture similar implements and largely used by several Provincial Governments and Indian States are nowhere mentioned and the mention of others three or four times in the report looks like an invidious distinction purposely made. Similarly, while Dapuri Workshops which manufactures buttons find a rather prominent mention, no trace is found of the button and nib factories and cutleries of Malvan and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri District. But such omissions the Director seems to explain by saying that he had not enough staff and assistants and subordinate officers of the right kind. This apology, however, is hardly satisfactory.

Match Manufacturing.

It will be remembered that with a view to protect the match industry of this country, Government of India levied an import duty of Re. 1.8 per gross boxes of matches in 1922. In order to evade payment of this duty, some match factories were set up in the suburbs of Bombay for manufacturing matches from imported ready-made undipped splints and veneers for boxes, the process of dipping or providing the chemical tips to the imported splints having been carried out locally by hand-work. Later on, in order futher to protect the indigenous match industry, using indigenuos wood, Government of India levied duty on splints and veneers imported from foreign countries, the import duty on finished matches remaining the same. The result was that there are now 14 match factories in this Presidency, seven of which have been established in the suburbs of Bombay with an approximate total output, estimated at 30 to 40 lakhs gross boxes annually. Three or four factories use indigenous wood, but the remainder import and use match-wood splints from foreign countries. The imported wood in 1924-25 was valued at Rs. 4,38,000. This leads the Director to suggest, "I am of opinion that in order to satisfy the growing demand for more accurate and reliable informataion on the subject of procuring wood for splints, it is necessary to have our forests explored and reported upon by a match technologist after having actually tried in a match factory various species of match-wood that may be discovered." The Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have already done it and it may be hoped that Bombay will soon follow their way.

Weaving Industry.

That in spite of the growth of mills, there is enough scope yet for the handloom and powerloom in this country is admitted by all. The Director of Industries also thinks that there are excellent opportunities of developing weaving as a cottage industry for the agricultural classes of this Presidency and makes certain suggestions in this behalf, which deserve the attention of the Government and the people. The report records that wherever weaving experts were sent by the Department, they were successful in inducing country weavers to adopt improved methods. Gandhiji's plan of persuading the agricultural classes to take to spinning and weaving may, therefore, be tried by the Government, if this part of the constructive programme of the Congress will be taken up by elected members of the Legislative Council and enough pressure brought on the Minister in charge to adopt this policy.

The Director's Lament.

"In spite of the existence of this department for the past six years, I have come across many industrialists and others who did not know of its existence. This is because no district circle officers and industrial surveyors have been appointed to tour round and collect information regarding the manufactures as well as the cottage industries each of the districts of this Presidency and thus bring the industrialists and cottage workers in intimate contact with this department by offering help to those who need it. There are many industrial districts in this Presidency which no officer of this Department has ever visited and it is not the fault of the people, if a large portion of the population do not know what this Department is doing or has been created for." So laments the Director in the concluding portion of his report. It is a pity that when so much talk of village reconstruction is in the air, the Director should have to complain in this vein. May it be hoped that the next report will not have to bewail like this and Government and the Legislative Council will stand by their manifest duty in the matter of developing cottage industries.

AUTOCRACY IN JAIPUR

MR. CHAUDHARY COURTS ARREST.

Mrs. Anjana Devi forwards to us the following communication which is a copy of a letter addressed by her husband Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhary to the President of the State Council of Jaipur prior to his offering himself for arrest:—

To,

The President, State Council,
JAIPUR.

Dated. Ajmere, the 10th May, 1926.

Sir,

On Saturday, the 7th March, 1925, I was served at Phulera with an order emanating from Mahakma Khas and signed by the Secretary requiring me to remove myself from Jaipur territories within twelve hours and prohibiting me from entering them in future without permission. The order was stated to be based on information to the effect that I was stirring up discontent in Shekhawati and engaging in a campaign of agitation likely to endanger the public peace.

In this connection I addressed you two letters. In the first which was dated the 6th March, 1925, I stated the extent of my activities in Sikar was limited to an attempt to a compromise between the Thikana and the peasants at the invitation of both the parties and to the publication of the negotiations when they had failed; and that the nature of my advice to the peasants after the failure was purely constitutional in that I only exhorted them to represent their grievances to the superior authorities at Jaipur.

In my second letter to you dated the 10th March, 1925, I assured you that the information on which the externment order against me was alleged to be based was absolutely distorted and untrue and at any rate, one-sided. I also pointed out the apparent injustice of that order inasmuch as it deprived me 'exparte' for an indefinite period of my chance for the free and legitimate enjoyment of domestic life and possession of my home, my relatives and everything that was dear in life being situated in the Jaipur State.

At the end of that letter I requested you to reconsider the said order and rectify the wrong done to me. But you did not show me even the ordinary courtesy of acknowledging my letters.

For more than fifteen months I have waited to see if sense of justice dawned on you. But I am disappointed. During this period the cruelty and injustice of the order against me have been acknowledged by a fair-minded Englishman who occupied your place during your temporary absence but who was unable to set it aside for reasons of official decorum.

I am thus convinced of the injustice of your action and the unreasonableness of your refusal to compensate for it and have therefore no other alternative left for me but to disobey the order and court arrest.

I am taking this course to demonstrate my protest against your autocracy in deporting without trial a loyal and law-abiding but patriotic citizen of the Jaipur State which you are called upon to administer in the name of my minor Maharaja.

By the time this letter reaches your hands I shall have presented myself before the Inspector-General of Police for arrest.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. N. CHAUDHARY,
Editor, The Tarun Rajasthan, Ajmere.

Notes of the Day.

An Honourable Settlement.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has made handsome acknowledgment, in the interview she gave to the Associated Press before her departure for Calcutta, of the courageous attitude of the South African Government in postponing the consideration of the Asiatic Bill and agreeing to a Round Table Conference. The President of the Indian National Congress recognises that the decision of the Union Government was taken "in the face of the general public opinion in South Africa" and in her cable of congratulations to that Government on that decision she has called it both just and wise. As she says what India desires is an honourable settlement of the Indian problem, a solution which will be regarded by both sides as equitable. Such a solution can be reached only in an atmosphere of goodwill and the desire for co-operation. The representatives from India will be ready, no doubt, to bring to the problem a large measure of good-will but they will demand naturally an immediate response to such good-will. We hope it will not be wanting.

An Impossible Attitude.

The Colour Bar Bill, on the passage of which the Union Government and a large mass of White opinion in South Africa are so keen, is however very likely to be an hindrance to any such honourable settlement, unless General Hertzog and his colleagues have the happy thought of postponing consideration of this atrocious measure also in order to understand the Indian point of view regarding the Bill. The Native point of view they already understand. But they do not yet realise sufficiently well that the Indian will naturally sympathise with the Native when legislation is attempted to deprive the potential rights of a community, solely on ground of colour, to pursue skilled or semi-skilled industries. "There can be no equality between the Whites and the Blacks" says an Afrikander member of the South African Parliament and wants the country to bring in a measure which will perpetuate that inequality by a series of deliberate legal cruelties. It is an impossible attitude to take up and Indians and Natives must both oppose it tooth and nail.

Scandalous.

A correspondent from Kanara writes to "The Chronicle" about a young educated Hindu, a pleader taking a second wife in the lifetime of his first wife. The marriage has caused a good deal of sensation in the local Saraswat community to which the parties belong. The bridegroom is a young man of 29, a graduate pleader of Honavar. His first wife is just seventeen, fairly educated and comes of a respectable family. She was deserted apparently without any reason. It is reported that the spiritual Head (Swami) of the community had tried his best to bring the couple together and attempts were made by relatives to dissuade the young pleader from contracting a second marriage, a thing unheard of in the community for many years. The sympathies of all right thinking persons would go to the young wife who is now fated to lead a life of loneliness and misery. The Saraswat community is believed to be one of the most progressive communities in Western India and the occurrence of a case of this nature in such an advanced community goes to prove that public opinion alone is powerless to prevent the recurrence of such regrettable incidents and that the effective way to bring about the desired result is to invite the legislature to enact a measure to prevent marriages of this type. The Sind Hindus are in fact agitating for such legislation though the motive is different.

Worth Encouragement.

In spite of almost insuperable difficulties many institutions which came into existence during the height of the Non-Co-operation movement as a real help to the masses, whether in the educational field or that of social service, are still maintaining themselves all over the country. They serve a nationalist purpose as well because the spirit behind them is thoroughly self-reliant. Bombay which is well known for the generosity of heart of its philanthropists ought to give a helping hand to one such institution, the Gautami Satyagraha Ashram of Sitanagaram in Andhradesa. The Ashram has a Khaddar centre in which some thousands have been invested, a dispensary which renders free medical aid to villages in its vicinity, and a Gurukul which trains boys for national service. The organisers of this institution also conduct a weekly nationalist paper the "Congress". Here is an activity which deserves financial encouragement.

A Splendid Initiative.

In bringing home to the textile operatives of this city the truth of the observation that union is strength, the Bombay Textile Labour Union which was established only four months ago has taken a successful lead. The Union was established with the definite idea of making a wider appeal to the workers to join a central organisation and is an advance on the old habit of the operatives in a particular mill to form a Union restricted to that mill only. The Bombay Textile Union has now 8,500 members on its list, and has centres of work at Madanpura and Kurla with a good membership. A new centre is recently opened at De Lisle Road and two more will shortly be added. It is gratifying to note that great interest is being taken by the operatives in the work of the Union. This is a welcome record of activity which will, we hope, soon command a wider sphere of utility.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED OFF.

DRAMATIC DECISION OF T. U. CONGRESS

A LACONIC COMMUNIQUE

London, May 12.

The General Strike has been called off — Rutter.

LONDON, May 12.

(1-45 p.m.)—The T. U. C. announces that in order to resume negotiations it has decided to end the strike to-day. Telegrams are being despatched to the secretaries of the affiliated unions. Members, before acting, must await definite instructions from their executive councils.

(2-10 p.m.)—A laconic communique issued from Downing Street states that the Prime Minister accompanied by the Minister of Labour, the Secretary of State for India, the Minister of Health, the Secretary for War, the First Lord of Admiralty and the Secretary for Mines received members of the General Council of the T. U. C. and that Mr. Pugh announced on behalf of the General Council of the T. U. C. that the general strike was terminating to-day.

SHIPBUILDERS DEFY ORDER OF STRIKE.

The Ministry of Labour reports that 75 per cent. of the shipbuilders all over the country remained at work, this morning, in spite of the orders to go on strike. Response of the engineers to the strike order this morning was poor.—Reuter.

"ELECTRICAL" ATMOSPHERE IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12.

When the House of Commons met, this afternoon the House was crowded and the atmosphere was electrical. There was a buzz of comments, and outbreaks of cheering occurred. Mr. Baldwin, on entering, was accorded an ovation. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were seated in the Peers' gallery.

Mr. Macdonald asked whether Mr. Baldwin had any statement to make.

(Message incomplete.)

EARLIER MESSAGES

EMBARGO ON FOREIGN HELP.

LONDON, May 12.

(12.10 p.m.)—The T. U. C. denies the rumour that the miners desired the strike to be called off, and declares that the strike continues. Effect of the strike on the exchequer returns is shown by seven millions diminution in the revenue last week, compared with the same period last year.

Thousands have resumed work in Government factories at Woolwich. There were no pickets and no incidents occurred.

Only a small minority of the Teeside shipyard workers obeyed the strike call. The ship-repairers of Cardiff and Newport refuse to go on strike.

Marseilles.—The Dock workers and coalheavers have declined provision of coal to any British ship.

(12.20 p.m.)—The T. U. C. has gone to Downing Street.

"SITUATION UNCHANGED."

(12.55 p.m.)—The T. U. C. executive met the Miners' Federation before going to Downing Street. Mr. Cook said after the T. U. C.'s departure that the situation was quite unchanged as far as the miners were concerned and added that miners would not resume work until the Delegate Conference was called.—Reuter.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Great excitement prevailed at Eccleston Square this evening when news of possible peace move spread rapidly and considerable crowd collected there.

The General Council of the T. U. C. reassembled at eight in the evening and was joined by the full Executive of the Miners' Federation.

The Executive of the Labour Party was also sitting in an adjoining building.

It is stated, unofficially, that a definite change in the situation is not likely to occur to-night, and whatever moves are being made are essentially of a preliminary character.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 12.

A new Emergency Regulation has been issued empowering the Government to prohibit the payment of money transmitted from abroad to United Kingdom "for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the life of the community."—Reuter.

LONDON, May 12.

Following a special Cabinet meeting in the House of Commons lasting ninety minutes, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead and other members of the Cabinet conferred till past midnight at No. Ten Downing Street.

In the meantime, the General Council of the T. U. C. with the Miners' Executive had been sitting for two hours and then the latter met the Executive of the Labour Party with whom it conferred for over an hour. It is believed that strong efforts are being made to induce the miners to agree to a basis on which negotiations might be reopened. It is even possible that the Cabinet and the T.U.C. Council may meet to-night.

FURTHER EXPLORING POSITION.

May 11th.—An important development occurred to-night concerning the earlier reports that tentative peace moves were progressing when a special meeting of the General Council of the T.U.C. was hurriedly held in the evening. It is officially stated that the meeting was held with a view to still further exploring the position in order, if possible, to open a door for resumed negotiations and keep it open.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 11.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress states that it has received messages from American, Canadian, and French labour federations and Austrian and German Unions promising financial assistance.

It adds that the report has reached the T. U. C. that the Government has placed an embargo on the funds from the foreign countries coming to the T. U. C.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 11.

The fact that Mr. MacDonald to-day interviewed the Miners' Executive before the meeting of the General Council of the T.U.C. and that Mr. J. H. Thomas, after his visit to the House of Commons, returned hurriedly to the T.U.C. headquarters where Mr. Bevin, dockers' leader arrived in a motor car, occasioned the talk of peace moves progressing beneath the surface but an official confirmation of this is not obtainable. The T.U.C. Council said there had been no development and it had no information regarding the intervention by Sir Herbert Samuel, Chairman of the Coal Commission.

Mr. A. J. Cook interviewed said numbers of people had been approaching the miners' officials with a view to getting a settlement but Mr. Cook repeated that peace was possible at any moment on terms securing a *status quo* at any rate for the miner.—Reuter.

MORE MEN TO BE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, May 11.

Denying the reports that the strikers are dribbling back to the work "The British Worker" says more will be called out tomorrow including the workers in the engineering shops and shipyards with the exception of those enaged in the Government dockyards and engineering works of the Admiralty establishments.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION.

LONDON, May 11.

An official communique says that the situation throughout the country shows a further improvement in the distribution of food supplies and does not give cause for apprehension. The situation at ports is entirely satisfactory. The traders are becoming more and more confident of their ability to move goods with direct assistance. The Government distribution of petrol is proceeding more rapidly than in the previous period. There has been no interruption of power services. The traffic on railways is continuously increasing. Order and quiet reigns in the whole island and practically no attempt at sabotage had been brought to notice of the authorities. The number of individuals returning to work is increasing and considerable bodies of strikers have in some cases applied for reinstatement. On the other hand hitherto there is little sign of the general collapse of the strike, while the T.U.C., it is believed, is making efforts to call out certain trades still working.—

MINERS' EXECUTIVE'S MEETING.

The Miners' Executive again met the Trade Union Congress Council whom they left at 12-30 a.m. saying that they were going home for night. Mr. A. J. Cook, Miners' Secretary, emerged from the conference whistling cheerfully and told Reuter that the situation was unchanged. The T.U.C. were sitting till one o'clock this morning. It is believed that they desire to meet Mr. Baldwin this forenoon.

"MANTUA" UNLOADED.

P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" was unloaded by the non-union labour at Plymouth. Passengers left for London by the usual special train.—Reuter.

SIR SIMON'S SOLUTION.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon announced his intention to put down on the order paper a resolution at an early date to ask the House of Commons to record their view that when three conditions were satisfied concurrently the Government ought to announce its willingness for a short period to assist the coal industry, the conditions being (1) unqualified calling off of the general strike (2) resumption of the work at the coal-owners' old rates and (3) that the

(Continued on next page)

COLOUR BAR BILL

TO BECOME LAW THIS WEEK?

A PROTEST FROM INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

DURBAN, May 12.

A message from South African Indian Congress, Durban, draws the attention of the Government of India to the Colour Bar Bill now before the joint session of the Assembly and the Senate in South Africa and urges an earnest representation protesting against the ratification of the same since it deprives the potential rights of the Indian community to pursue semi-skilled and skilled industries in addition to casting an unmerited stigma on the Asiatic races. The message adds that the Viceroy should make an urgent cable representations as the Bill is expected to become law during this week.—A. P.

MR. MATHIAS.

APPOINTED A MEMBER OF TARIFF BOARD?

NAGPUR, May, 12.

The "Hitavada" understands that Mr. A. E. Mathias, I. C. S., Finance Secretary to the C. P. Government, has been appointed a member of the Tariff Board —Free Press of India.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

PUNJAB'S CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

LAHORE, May 10.

Informal meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was held on 9th instant to consider preliminary nominations of Congress candidates for Assembly and Punjab Council. The "Bande Mataram" understands that deliberations centred round the names on communal basis. Six candidates were chosen for Multan, Jullunder and Ambala seats in the Assembly namely, Dewan Chamanlal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lala Duniehnd. Raizada Hansraj, Dr. Satyapal and Lala Shamlal, first three being the sitting members for three constituencies respectively.—A. P.

NO NEED OF MORE POWERS.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ON SECURITY BILL.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

"Give the police as much power as you like, but you cannot expect better service from them unless you change their morals" was the general opinion expressed by the Calcutta Corporation at its meeting to-day, when it considered, at the suggestion of Mr. C. C. Biswas, the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Bill, 1926, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary on May 8.

After a heated debate when Messrs. Biswas, J. C. Sen, Yakub, R. Chatterjee, S. K. Basu, N. N. Bose, C. Bose, and Principal Bannerjee had spoken, an amendment moved by Mr. B. K. Bose that "the Corporation is of opinion that the Bill in question was unnecessary and that the powers already possessed by Government, if properly exercised were quite adequate to meet any emergency that might arise", was carried by 54 votes to 16.—Free Press of India.

CALCUTTA RIOT CASES.

CALCUTTA, May 10.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Gregory and special jury fifteen Mahomedans were tried on charges of murder, culpable homicide, rioting, dacoity and grievous hurt in connection with looting of mail van and murder of its Sikh driver.

Standing counsel in opening the case said that this case arose out of the most daring and lawless incidents which occurred during the riats in Calcutta on April 3rd. The royal mail van was attacked by a Mahomedan crowd resulting in the murder of the driver and serious injuries to two other postal employees who were in the van.

Mr. Bivar Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of some cases arising out of Calcutta riots. To Hindus were sentenced to 21 and 10 days rigorous imprisonment respectively for possessing *lathis*.

A Sikh was acquitted of the charge of possessing *kirpan*.

A Mahomedan was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting and attacking police. Thirty-six Mahomedans who were charged with rioting in Kidderpore docks were discharged.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM CONCILIATION BOARD

CALCUTTA, May 11.

At a meeting of the Hindu-Moslem Conciliation Board held on Monday night at the residence of the Nawab of Murshidabad, it was decided that Sir P. C. Mitter and Sir Abdur Rahim should confer on the situation and submit a report to the Board.—Free Press.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Preparations for the Bengal Provincial Conference at Krishnagar are proceeding apace. The Conference will commence on May 22, proceedings commencing at 2 p.m. The president will be taken in procession from the station to the town where the Commissioners of the Municipality will, it is understood, present an address of welcome to the president and other distinguished leaders. Invitations have been sent to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.—Free press.

ISLAM IN DANGER.

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

BON VOYAGE TO MECCA DELEGATION.

A crowded meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Tuesday night at the Northbrook Gardens, when Moulana Shabir Ahmed presided. Speeches were made by Moulanas Mahomed Ali, Suleman Nadvi, Kitayatullah and others on the World Muslim Conference at Mecca.

The proceedings commenced at 10-30 p.m. with prayers from the Quran and recitations of some Urdu songs

Moulana Saiyad Suleman Nadvi proposing Moulana Shabir Ahmed to the Chair said that it was Bombay that had the opportunity of hearing the leaders going out of India on holy missions every time before they left the shores. In the same way why the Khilafat leaders who were proceeding to the World Muslim Conference were to address the Muslims of Bombay that night. The proper man to preside on such an occasion was Moulana Shabir Ahmed. He therefore proposed him to the Chair.

ISLAM IN DANGER?

The Chairman, opening the proceedings, recalled the deeds of the great men of Islam in the past who had refused to obey the irreligious orders of the enemies of Islam even at the cost of their lives. He compared the sacrifice of and hardships suffered by the leaders of Islam in India at the present times with the acts of those great men of the past, and said that the differences that existed between the various sections of Indian Mussalmans ought to go, especially at a time when the other communities in India had united and tried to overthrow Islam. The existence of Islam was in danger and it was their duty to sink all their internal and petty differences and unite in the cause of religion.

He said that the Muslims of India should be ready to non-co-operate with not only Englishmen but also with other foreigners—even if they be American, German, Russian or "idol-worshippers" of India, if they opposed Islam. He exhorted the Mussalmans to help Sultan Ibn Saud who had tried his best to safeguard the sanctity of Islam.

He then referred to the great communal services of the delegation to the World Muslim Conference, and hoped the audience would wish *bon voyage* to the Delegation. The handful of persons who were going to Mecca were really representing the seven crores of Muslims.

Moulana Kisavatulla wished that the Delegation of which he was one of the members would represent the true feelings of the Indian Mussalmans at the Mecca conference.

Moulana Ahmad Saiyad said that the Muslims of India had an excellent opportunity of doing good work in the forthcoming conference. Haj was one of the most fruitful pilgrimage, and the only religious Conference where delegates from all the corners of the world would attend and which would be held in the holy place of Islam was a very important one. He thought that even if Sultan Ibn Saud was determined that the Conference to be held at Mecca for the first time some time hence shall meet there every year, it was not a small service to Islam.

Moulana Saiyad Suleman Nadvi also spoke Moulana Mahomed Ali, referred to the special sessions of the Khilafat Conference recently held at Delhi, and said that it was the biggest Khilafat Conference ever held there. He referred to the generosity of the poor people who had sacrificed a good deal of their small income for the success of the Conference.

HINDU-MUSLIM TROUBLE.

He then dealt with the Hindu-Muslim trouble in detail. And said that he had waited for three long years in the hope of communal unity, but in vain. He referred to the moderate Muslims who denounced the Khilafatists when they stood for Hindu-Moslem unity, and said that it was they who strove for unity and it was only they who would, when the occasion arose, fight with those with whom they sought unity. He was for God and Islam, and whatever stood in the way of Islam should be eradicated. He was prepared even at a cost of hundred Indians to guard Islam against all alien attacks. He was for unity, if possible, but he was not afraid of fighting the Hindus if they challenged the existence of Islam.

Moulana Shoukat Ali who spoke next thanked the Muslims of Bombay for organizing themselves and giving them such a cordial reception.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed in the early hours of the morning.

RESPONSIVISTS' NEW GAME.

JOINING HANDS WITH KHILAFATISTS.

DELHI, May 11.

It is understood that on the eve of the recent Khilafat Conference Responsive Co-operationists among the Khilafatists discussed advisability of forming a party for election purposes. The formation of such a party is considered probable.—A. P.

BANGALORE'S WATER SUPPLY.

BANGALORE, May 11.

A committee of engineers with Sir M. Visveswaraya as chairman has been appointed by the Mysore Government to advise them as regards the measures to be adopted for placing the water supply question in Bangalore on a permanent and satisfactory basis.—A. P.

Yeotmal representative of the Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the Honourable Mr. Y. M. Kale of Buldana has been chosen for the presidentship of the Malharrao Bajirao celebrations which are to be held at Raverkhedi in the Indora State on the 25th instant.

"PILGRIMS OF PEACE."

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO HEDJAZ.

TASK BEFORE WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

"ISLAM HAS NO ROOM FOR MUSSOLINI."

M. MAHOMED ALI INTERVIEWED.

"Sultan Ibn Saud must look forward to far greater rewards in this world and in the next than a mere kingship of the Hedjaz and we trust that once he meets the pilgrims of peace and love from India, he will recognise in them, his staunchest co-adjutors in the establishment of a regime in which the Quoran and the Hadees would alone rule", said Maulana Mahomed Ali to a "Chronicle" representative who interviewed him on the mission of the deputation that is leaving for the Hedjaz to-day.

"NOT A BUNDLE OF DOCTRINES."

"Islam is not a bundle of doctrines", began Maulana Mahomed Ali, "but also a world polity. It aims at establishing an ethical regiment throughout the world not by compulsion and forcible imposition but by persuasion, reasoning and loving service. The personal centre of this universal organisation is the Khalifa or the successors to the Prophet and the geographical centre is the Jazirat-ul-Arab and particularly the Hedjaz, in which the Harems of Mecca and Medina are situated. After the Prophet had passed away, for thirty years a succession of Khalifas had been at the head of this polity of Islam and they have guided this Muslim Commonwealth which was both a church and a state. God alone was the king in this theocracy and all men were equals, the Khalifa was only "primus inter pares"—the first amongst the equals. Thus the Islamic state was a monarchy so far as God was concerned for He was the monarch of all, He surveyed and all He had created, and the kingdom of Islam was the kingdom of God.

"NO ROOM FOR MUSSOLINI."

But so far as the Muslims were concerned it was a democratic republic. It was different from other republics in that it had certain fundamental laws which no legislation could alter or repeal. That saved it from the changeableness of democracies which so often leads to mob rule only to culminate in irresponsible dictatorships. The Islamic Commonwealth had no room for mobocracy, nor for Mussolinis, God alone was the dictator and all His creatures were equal in their relations with each other, with rights of which no king or no dictator could deprive them, but rightless slaves so far as the dictatorship of God was concerned. Thus there was in Islam a freedom greater than that of Greece and a respect for law greater than that of Rome.

But, alas, this ideal of state lasted only during one generation of 30 years after the Prophet had passed away, not that even in these 30 years there was no friction. The rebellion against the third Khalifa, Hasrat Usman, culminated in his murder in the most tragic circumstances while he was reading the Quoran so that his blood fell on the divine scripture. The Day of Camel in which Hasrat Ayasha, the Prophet's wife and the daughter of the first Khalifa, had her forces ranged against Hasrat Ali, the fourth Khalifa and Cassim, the son-in-law of the Prophet resulting in the first battle of Mussulmans against the Mussalmans and the death of thousands of the companions of the Prophet and long-drawn and even bloodier struggle of the battle of Siffin in which the forces of Hasrat Muawia were ranged against those of the fourth Khalifa and subsequently the tragic murder of the latter and the narrow escape of the former and of the conqueror and the governor of Egypt, show that even in these thirty years the Muslims were not by any means ideal men and according to the Sunni church even the Khalifas are not claimed to be sinless mortals like the Prophets or the Imams of the Shia church.

The errors of judgment of the third Khalifa whose family over-reached him, his yielding too often to it so that it secured almost a monopoly of the high offices of the state and harshness and the inflexibility of the fourth Khalifa did not make them as good administrators as the first two successors of the Prophet had been. Nevertheless the last two successors were as honest as the first two and even when they erred, their intentions were good and were actuated by the love of Islam and regard for the good of the Mussulmans. Personal and dynastic ambitions did not lead them into intrigues and conspiracies. That is why the first period of thirty years after the Prophet, in spite of the sanguinary struggles between Mussulmans and Mussulmans, is known as the period of the Truly Guided Khalifas. But, alas, the family to which the third Khalifa belonged had usurped too much power and when, after the death of Hasrat Ali, the fourth Khalifa and Hasrat Muawia of the same family, occupied the seat of power and used that power to nominate his own son as his successor, moral decline of Islam both as a church and as a state began.

Hasrat Umar, the second Khalifa, who had great difficulty in nominating a successor in the same manner in which he himself had been nominated by his predecessor because, no candidate's claim was so predominant, decided on his death-bed to nominate a committee which should elect one of its own number as the Khalifa. On that committee he agreed to nominate his so but expressly excluded him from the succession and made him ineligible as the ne Khalifa and refused to nominate even distant relative or kinsman as the success remarking that it was enough and mo than enough that one man in the fami should be called upon to undertake heavy a responsibility. That was the tr spirit of Islam and the true spirit of t Khilafat and when that spirit departed, t Khalifas became as the Prophet had predic ed,—mere kings and dynasts.

AN ERA OF DECLINE.

The Tragedy of Karbella with which th new year of Islam, begins, marks the com mencement of an era, not only of the spirit ual but temporal decline. And we mourn to this day during the Mohurram, th tragic death of Hassein and his entir family with the exception of a sick lad who continued his dynasty, not so much because he was one of the two beloved grandsons of the Prophet and sons o Hasrat Hussein and Hasrat Fatema and was killed with the entire force of 7 heroes with unquenched thirst for 3 days on the banks of the river Euphrates, th water of which was denied to him and that his body was trampled into dust by the cruel cowards at the bidding of Yazid, governor of Iraq, but because with Hassein died, a brave endeavour to revive the Truly Guided Khilafat of Abu Bagre, Umer, Usman, and Ali, where the Khalifa was actuated by love of Islam and not an inordinate love of his own family.

WANDERING IN WILDERNESS.

The Israelites who would not follow the lead of Moses after he had brought their deliverance from the slavery of Egypt wished to seek new captains and to wander in wilderness for 40 years secured the Promised Land only after the death of every one of the generations of men whom Moses had delivered including the death of Moses himself except of course of Joshua and Calab, who was vainly struggling against the counsel of cowardice. Muslims have been wandering in the wilderness not for one generation of 40 years but for 40 generations and for 13 long centuries.

TO CONVERT WHOLE WORLD.

It is true that while the Prophet had left even Jazirat-ul-Arab in the grip of non-Muslim rule, the Omayide, Abbaside, Fatimite and Ottoman Khalifas conquered half the world. But Muslims were not sent by Allah to conquer half the world but to convert the whole of it They were sent to convert the whole world and be satisfied with nothing less. Even the conquets of kings and dynasts have received their original impetus from the Prophet and the Truly Guided successors and it was after 1300 years that the impetus was finally lost. But when it was lost the Muslims had completed the circle from rise to fall. Now a larger portion of the Jarirat-ul-Arab for which the Prophet had given the deathbed injunction to his followers to secure for it exclusively Muslim sovereignty is in non-Muslim hands than when the Prophet had left it.

WHAT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AIMS AT.

After the cycle of bitter experience the Mussulmans desire to retrace their steps and the Khilafat Conference of India desires to reverse after 1300 years the decision of the battle of Karbella and to revive the Khilafat of Abu Bakre Umer, Usman and Ali. The Turks of Angora were expected to revive that Khilafat after their own bitter experience and the last war and the treachery of Mahomed Wahoudin, the last of the Ottoman Sultans. And this expectation was increased when they appointed Abdul Majid Khan as the Khalif only and not as the Sultan. But they deposed him in the exercise of power which rightly belonged to them if only earlier precedents were to be respected and the changed conditions of modern times were entirely disregarded they could claim that they were the men who could bind and loose. They could appoint a Khalifa and depose him. But alas they only deposed a Khalifa and failed to appoint his successor, nay they claimed to abolish the Khilafat itself. That of course they could not do, for the Khilafat was a divinely ordained institution and no dictatorship of democracy could repeal the fundamental laws of the Islamic Constitution, in pursuance of which the Khilafat would always be maintained. Of the Turks, we could say that they were no longer able or willing to undertake the sole responsibility for a most responsible office the burden of which was meant to be shared by every Mussulman. In that case Mussulmans of the world would have to meet in a World Conference and reconstitute the Khilafat on the general lines of the Truly Guided Khilafat, but in

(Continued on next page).

NEWS FROM SIMLA

SOUTH AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

GANDHI—NOT EVEN A MEMBER?

LEGISLATURE NOT TO MEET?

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The Government of India is maintaining the strictest secrecy regarding the venue and the names of those who will be deputed on behalf of India to the Round Table Conference on the South African question. No doubt the Conference is far ahead, but I understand that as a good deal depends on the choice of representatives, the Government has taken up the matter in hand. It is not known how many will be chosen to represent the Indian point of view, but there can be no doubt that the number will not exceed half a dozen; it may be even one less. The fact that Indian public opinion attaches the greatest importance to the head of the delegation being an Indian does not appear to have sufficiently impressed itself on the Government of India. They believe that in this respect the leadership of an Englishman will be far more effective and fruitful of results than of a *Kala Admi*, however able and inspiring may be his personality. The question whether Mahatma Gandhi will be sounded to join the Conference as the head of the delegation can therefore be dismissed from the Indian mind. Whether he will be one of the members of the deputation appears to be also very doubtful. It cannot be gainsaid that a Round Table Conference on the South African question without Mahatma Gandhi therein is like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. But that will be the farce to be enacted if the Indian public does not clearly express itself betimes as regards the personnel of the Conference. Next to Mahatma Gandhi, there are the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, whose presence on the delegation will inspire confidence both in India and South Africa and give a ray of hope to our compatriots abroad. Here again I am afraid there will be disappointment to Indians if only we are silent over the question of personnel. The manner in which Mr. C. F. Andrews was able to effect a silent revolution in South African attitude both by his preachings and writings may go a long way in his being selected by the Government of India as a member.

PERSONNEL AND VENUE.

Assuming that the leadership goes to an Englishman and one membership to Mr. Andrews, then there are three others at least to be chosen. Who will these be? Are the Government of India going to ignore the services and the winning personalities of Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Sastri in preference to those whose merits and claims are more because of the honours thrust on them in the past? Then again, is the Government going to make their selections on communal considerations in a matter which does not admit of such factors? These questions suggest themselves to those engaged in the political gossips of Simla whenever we hear of the proposed personnel of the Round Table Conference. It is too early to indicate with any degree of certainty the names of those who will constitute the Indian part of the Conference, but the prompt protest made in certain quarters to the gentle hint conveyed through the Anglo-Indian Press favouring the selection of the Marquess of Reading for the leadership of the delegation will, I am afraid, have no effect on the attitude of a Government from which the ex-Viceroy played an important part in bringing about the Conference itself. As his position and dignity cannot be compromised by the offer to him of a mere membership of the delegation, so it is argued in Simla, his rightful place is that of the leader of the delegation. India may have to bow to Simla's view in this matter, but she cannot at the same time allow herself to be represented in the capacity of members of the delegation by persons in whom she cannot repose enough confidence. If Mahatma Gandhi cannot be the leader because he is an Indian, he can certainly be the head of the Indian section of India's delegation. Let us hope that those who will be sounded for membership will be patriotic enough to induce the Government of India to rope in Mahatma Gandhi, the ablest exponent of the South African Indian grievances. As for the venue of the Conference, the suggestion of the "Cape Times" favouring India may not in the end prove true, and it is very likely that the representatives of the self-governing dominion of South Africa and those of the "brightest jewel of the British Crown" might have to discuss the problem in the neighbourhood of the Supreme Authority.

VICEROY AND INDIAN POLITICS.

"How is the new Viceroy shaping?" is the question frequently put in the political circles of Simla; and the answer is not always readily given, because it is difficult to assess Lord Irwin so soon. But this much must be said to the credit of the Viceroy, he shuns pomp and pageantry in which Lord Reading used to revel and prefers to walk alone more or less *incognito*. But he is easily found out because of the loss of his left palm. Lady Irwin also is very simple and she is frequently seen in the company of Simla ladies. Since Lord Irwin's arrival in Simla there have been very few meetings of the Viceroy's Cabinet. There has, so far, been no occasion for special meetings of the Cabinet nor will there be any occasion for such consultations. Lord Reading oftentimes held special meetings because during his regime there were political developments occurring almost frequently. Now, with the forces of Indian nationalism scattered into different directions and under various labels, the worries of the Executive have given place to feelings of exultation. The riots of Calcutta have no more disturbed the peace of mind of the Simla gods than the short-lived pact of Sabarmati. Nor have the legislators given any cause for thinking, for I learn that since the close of the Delhi session of the Central Legislature not one member of either the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State has given notice of any bills, or resolutions or even interpellations. Of course, the Swarajists are for all practical purposes outside the legislative sphere of action, but what have those Independents and non-descripts done to claim a stand before the electorates? If the legislators do not show some signs of active thinking, then they will have to hear the announcement that there will be no session of the Legislative Assembly or of the Council of State in the Summer. Such a decision will deprive some of the Independents and other legislators of the last bid for the favour of the electorates. South African question has been postponed till the end of the year and Mr. Jinnah's hope of a special session in which the Independents could pose themselves as the saviours of the country's interests has been dashed to the ground. The Government have very little business in hand for submission to the legislature and as this does not relate to the pressing need of the Services, they may not be anxious to have any session of the Legislature at all. Let the Independents take note and try to save their own reputation by doing some thinking before casting their longing eyes on the electorates and seeking their favour.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD.

The future of the Army Canteen Board is discussed in a report just issued by Sir William Currie and the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna who conducted an enquiry into its affairs recently under instructions from the Army Department. The Board, ever since it was constituted in 1921, has been pursuing a rake's policy without any regard for the finances of the people. Mr. Mansell-Pleydell who was the Controller until he was sent to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for murdering a rickshaw cooly does not come out well in the enquiry, for the report discloses the loss of nearly eight lakhs of rupees till the 1st of August last, not to speak of the loss incurred since then. The Committee of Enquiry appears to have proceeded on its task in the hope of saving the Board from extinction, but all the same it felt constrained to recommend one of two courses, namely the gradual liquidation of the Board within say eighteen months on a complete reorganisation with a view to providing for constant check and supervision and the transference of the base of its operations to Lahore. At the same time the Committee shows its preference to the Supply and Transport Corps taking over the duties of the Army Canteen Board during peace time so that the old cheap and efficient Army Contractors' system of supplies to the soldiers might be revived in full vigour. "The Canteen Board is at present neither fish, flesh nor good red herring, because it is not fully military and lacks the discipline; it is not fully Government and yet it risks the tax-payers' money; it is not a proper commercial concern and it lacks the incentive of self-interest necessary for success." Such is the Committee's description of the present constitutional position of the Board which is suggested to be completely mended if it cannot, in the opinion of the Government, be ended. It will be a pity if after these disclosures, the Assembly allows the Canteen Board to function at all in any manner. If anything, the statement in the report that seven European members of the staff have been lodged in jail besides Mr. Mansell-Pleydell should leave no room for hesitation on the part of the Assembly in asking for the winding up of the Board.

GOVERNMENT MANOEUVRE.

Since writing the above note, the Government of India have announced their course of action on the report of the Enquiry Committee. It is that Mr. W. L. Pooley of the Board in the United Kingdom whose presence in India seems to have been manoeuvred, should undertake investigation of the canteen arrangements in India with a view to establishing a centralised organisation, because in the opinion of the Government "the desirability of such an institution still remains". In this expression, the Government have really announced their final conclusions, although the communique avers that the proposed enquiry is without prejudice to the process of liquidation of the existing Board, "if this in inevitable." The report of the Committee might have given a loophole for such an enquiry, but certainly the spirit underlying the whole document does not certainly warrant the bringing into being of a centralised institution but that the old army contractor system which is both cheap and efficient should be resorted to. Let us hope that the Assembly members will read the report and prepare themselves for a battle with the Government with a view to ending an institution which has been declared to be hopelessly inefficient and even unnecessary. The appointment of Mr. Murray of the same organisation as Mr. Pooley, in succession to the generation in jail (Mr. Mansell-Pleydell) has its own significance as to the character of the results of the proposed enquiry.

RATES COMMITTEE.

The Railway Rates Committee of which Sir B. N. Sarma is the Chairman has not even organised an office as yet. Both the Chairman and Mr. Mansen, the member, are now engaged in study of books and other publications relating to the question of the railway rates, specially ordered from America and other countries. This study and preparation is being done in a quiet little room next to the Assembly Chamber. An announcement regarding the appointment of Secretary is expected to be made very shortly. In all probability Mr. K. C. Srinivasan, who helped the State Railway Workshops Committee about which I recently communicated, will be appointed the Secretary. The Committee will start for Calcutta towards the end of July to commence enquiry into the petitions that may have been sent up by the Railway Agents after consultation with the Railway Board.

CABLE ITEMS.

Nairobi, May 12.—The Royal Air Force fliers arrived at Kisumu.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

(Continuous from previous page).

spokesmen of the miners and coal-owners shall be required definitely to undertake to negotiate the basis of the coal report without excluding anything therein.

ILLEGAL ORDERS.

Sir J. Simon declared both the T.U.C. and the Government were afraid to move lest their action might be interpreted as weakness. He and some friends proposed to take some responsibility and lodge the motion. The occasion was in reply to Sir H. Slesser's contention last night and Sir J. Simon reinforced his previous argument by quoting passages from Mr. Justice Astbury's judgment, cabled earlier, to the effect that no trade dispute had been shown to exist in any unions affected except the miners and no trade dispute did or could exist between the Trade Union Congress on the one hand and the Government and the Nation on the other. Therefore, the T.U.C. orders were illegal and defendants were illegally obeying them and could be restrained from doing so by their own Union.

Sir John Simon commented here was a case of an Union itself intervening to prevent its members being required by other bodies to leave the work improperly. Sir J. Simon further cited Mr. Astbury to the effect that the Trade Union Funds could not be legally employed to pay the strike pay of the members illegally ceasing the work and unjustifiably breaking the contract in pursuance of unlawful orders.

WHO MAKES FIRST ADVANCE.

After expatiating on the confusion of mind which led perfectly respectable people to imagine that they could adopt the method of general strike without completely changing the character of the activity associated with organised labour, and scouting the fallacy that the community could be compelled to put pressure on the Government because, for example, one had stopped transport in London Sir J. Simon said the Council of the Trade Union Congress had got into position from which it was at present unable to emerge. The Government too was similarly unable to take the first step. Consequently, we were threatened with the continuance ofa frightful condition merely because Government and the T. U.C. were unable to make the first advance. He shuddered at the idea of fighting to a finish which even though the community might be completely vindicated meant that our own flesh and blood was struck down.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS' READING OF SITUATION

LONDON, May 11.

"Without undue optimism we may say that the tide has turned" was the encouraging prelude to the announcement by the Government spokesman at the Conference of the Journalists.

He adde that the number of trains run daily was 5,503 compared with 849 on the 5th of May. The food situation in London and the home counties was easier. Large industries in some areas had closed down owing to the lack of electrical power denied them by the action of certain local authorities throwing idle large bodies of men. Three boats were being unloaded without molestation in the London docks. The dock area was quiet and violence was not expected from regular dockers. As regards the South-western division the recruiting was proceeding with enthusiasm. Over 24,000 volunteers had been enrolled.—Reuter's Special.

STATE OF COAL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, May 11.

Berlin.—With the exception of an order from the Finnish State Railways which had been diverted from England, the German collieries in the Ruhr and Upper Silesia are not profiting materially from the strike in Britain. The coal-buying countries are apparently awaiting developments in the British strike situation. In Upper Silesia coal-stocks are steadily increasing at pit-heads owing to the entire absence of diverted orders.—Reuter's Special.

OFFERS OF HELP TO GOVT.

LONDON, May 11.

The Chief Civil Commissioner announces that men and women residents in the Dominions are offering to help in the strike, but such a splendid response is being made at home that it is improbable that time will arrive to take advantage of the offer of which the Commissioner expresses his highest appreciation.—Reuter.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange was optimistic on Tuesday, and business increased with prices in practically all sections improving. Home railways were decidedly better.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

The Shipping Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Walter Runciman appointed at Government's request by the Chamber of Shipping, states that shipowners working with the port authorities and in conjunction with other commercial interests concerned, can maintain sufficient flow of all essential supplies through the ports, provided that the present measures to protect the willing workers are maintained and increased as the need arise.—Reuter's Special.

DR. TAGORE LEAVES FOR ITALY.

CALCUTTA, May 12.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore leaves for Italy to-day on an invitation from the Italian Government. Dr. Tagore who is now at Bolpur will entrain at Burdwan arriving in Bombay on Friday. He is expected to sail from Bombay on the day following.—A. P

It is understood that Mr. K. C. Srinivasan, Indian Finance Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

"PILGRIMS OF PEACE."

(Continued from previous page).

all probabilty on a federal basis Even today after the Turk's abolition of the Khilafat that is the only course open to the Mussulmans of the world. But there is no outstanding personality which could enable us to choose the Khalifa without many misgivings. What is more it would evidently take to change the mentality of the last 1,300 years into the mentality of the first 30 years of the Khilafat and in any case the internal differences and the international situation keep the Muslims far too occupied to-day.

CONFERENCE AT HEDJAZ.

And a World Conference for the settlement of the Khilafat question cannot yet be called with any prospect of success. The so-called World Conference invited by Egypt can be nothing but the effort of the so-called Egyptian royalty to add to its prestige by the assumption of the Khilafat and indirectly to add to Great Britain's power for michief in Muslim lands. But one world conference was made possible by the grand success Sultan Ibn Saud who had cleansed the holy land of Hedjaz of the tyranny and unbelief of the Sharifian regime when the Sharif's son and his supporters were claiming the holy Hedjaz as solely theirs on the ground of being Arabs and Hedjazis and would not accept the counsel of the entire Muslim world in matters that pertained to the whole of the Islamic world. Sultan Ibn Saud from the very outset admitted the right of all Muslims to have their say in the establishment of a government in the Hedjaz which is the heritage of all Islam, though the Hedjazis were not on that account to be deprived of their potent voice in the administration of their own internal affairs. More than that he readily acknowledge the formula of the Central Khilafat Committee of India with regard to the form of government in the Hedjaz as the "right Ideas". Hedjaz was no longer to be the cock-pit of personal ambition and the battling ground for dynastic self-aggrandisement. No onger were the kings and sultans to rule them. It was to be a democracy and a republic not of the type of the false democracies of America and France where colour and capitalism dominate everything but of the type the Truly Guided Khilafat in which a Bilal, a negro slave commanded no less respect than the greatest of the Khalifas from the tribe Quraysh where Umer perplexed with regard to the succession would proclaim that if Salim the slave of Abu Husein had been alive would have assuredly nominated him as his successor, rather than leave it to a committee of six which included Usman and Ali and many other men of authority in the tribe. For himself Ibn Saud had repeatedly disclaimed any desire to rule over the Hedjaz. But after the departure of Ali from Jeddah Indian Muslims were startled to learn of his election as King of the Hedjaz and his acceptance of the royal office. As Ibn Saud had repeatedly said that the future form of government of Hedjaz was to be settled by a world conference of Islam and accordingly the Khilafat Committee had sent a delegation to Sultan Ibn Saud to arrange all preliminaries of such a conference and to send envoys to all Islamic states and to all Muslim lands in order to enable them to send representatives to such a conference. The *coup d'etat* of January last upset all these plans and telegraphic communications were exchanged on the subject of this *coup* and of the Motamar (Conference) that was to have been invited between the Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulema on one side and His Majesty the Sultan Ibn Saud on the other. These communications have not resulted in the invitation to a world conference for settling the form of government for Hedjaz but they have resulted in the invitation to a world conference of Islam to ameliorate the condition of Hedjaz. It is not expected that all Muslim states and Muslim lands would be fully represented at this Conference because time had been too short for that. Nevertheless a very great step forward will be taken when the Muslim representatives from many lands would sit together in the sanctuary of Mecca and put their heads together for the purpose of improving the condition of the Holy Land. For the first time for many centuries the Haj would be what it was meant to be the annual world conference of Islam. Informally, no doubt, the representatives of India will discuss with the Sultan the question of Hedjaz Government and it is to be hoped that this first conference will pave the way for a much larger, more important and more representative conference next year for which the preliminaries may be settled the year. There is no idea in any one's mind to turn out Sultan Ibn Saud and his forces from Hedjaz, and to form on paper a democratic, republic government for the Hedjaz. But what we hope to do is to persuade Ibn Saud to help the Muslims of the world in the establishment of a government on the lines of Khilafat-i-Rasheda, in which internal matters the voice of the Hedjazis would prevail, but in matters pertaining to the pilrgims, to the exclusion of all forms of non-Muslim domination and the ethical policy of Quoran and the Prophet's usage, the voice of the Muslim world through its representatives will be potent. Such a Government would mean the military and financial support of the Muslim world. Money every Muslim can contribute and let us hope that the Muslim world will also send men as well, for the maintenance of the Hedjaz Government. But there is always this difference between the kingship of Sultan Ibn Saud and his autocratic rule over the dual kingship of Hedjaz-Nejd and his acting as the powerful mandatory of the entire Muslim world, ever willing to take counsel, and to administer the affairs of Hedjaz according to the wishes of the Hedjazis and of the Muslim world which considers the loving support and service of the Hedjazis as a part of its creed.

THE MECCA OF FUTURE.

We look forward to the day when every talented Muslim be he an engineer, be he an agriculturist, be he a doctor, and a sanitarian, no matter in what part of the world he may have his domicile, would contribute something to the material progress of Hedjaz and make Mecca and Medina more than a match for most of the civilized capitals of the western world and yet retain in those sanctuaries the faith of the Prophet in all its pristine purity. Thus there would be in the hackney phrase of hotel advertisement every modern convenience, but there would also be the ethics of Islam.

PILGRIMS OF PEACE.

Sultan Ibn Saud must look forward to far greater rewards in this world as well as in the next than the mere kingship of the Hedjaz and we trust that once he meets the pilgrims of peace and love from India he will recognize in them his staunchest co-adjutors in the establishment of a regime in which the Quoran and the Hadees alone will rule. He is a wise man and a strong man and we have every hope that he would not insist on petty advantages to-day when he would help Islam to revise Islam's Khilafat, and is bound to secure far greater advantages not by conquering the holy land, but by conquering the hearts of all who assemble them in the holy land for the Haj which according to the poet is the greater Haj. We trust that henceforward God's shall be the only Government in the Hedjaz and that it will soon lead to our realising that the entire world is the kingdom of God. The dawn of Islam's revival is near after the dark night of 13 long centuries. As Iqbal says:—

"Salar-i-carvan hai
Moor-i-Hedjaz apna
Hota hai Jada-payma
phir carvan hamara."

(The leader of our caravan is the Amir of Hedjaz, i.e., Prophet Mahomed, on whom peace and prayers. Our caravan is once more about to take the road.)

ORGANISE HINDU SABHAS.

SYMPATHY WITH CALCUTTA RIOT VICTIMS.

DELHI, May 10.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met this afternoon. Raja Narindranath presiding. The committee has already sat for seven hours and is still in session.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

The resolutions hitherto passed refer mostly to the Calcutta riots. These run as follows:—

(1) The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha records its strong condemnation of the utterly unwarrantable and unjust attacks made by certain Mussalmans in Calcutta upon a lawfully licensed procession of Arya Samajists, upon Hindu and Sikh temples and Gurdwaras and upon the unoffending Hindus which gave rise to serious disturbance involving great loss of life and property and which also led certain Hindus to commit regrettable attacks by way of retaliation.

(2) The Working Committee offers its deep sympathy with all those families the members of which have suffered loss of life or loss of limb or property in the course of the Calcutta riots.

(3) The Working Committee regrets to note that the outbreak of communal intolerance and bitterness which exhibited itself in the Calcutta riots was due, in no small measure, to the inflammatory utterances of certain educated Mussalmans speakers and publicists. The Committee earnestly calls upon all sober-minded members of the community to discourage such utterances which are calculated to injure Mussalmans no less than Hindus.

OBJECT OF SANGATHAN MOVEMENT.

(4) The Working Committee emphatically repudiates the unfounded accusations made by certain Mussalman leaders against those who have interested themselves in the Hindu Sangathan movement and invites attention to the fact that the objects of the Sangathan movement are to protect the rights and interests of the Hindus where they are unjustly assailed and to eradicate social evils and promote social reform in the Hindu society and last but not least to cultivate better relations between various communities inhabiting this country.

(5) The Working Committee warns the Hindu public against the insiduous attempts which certain Muslim leaders and papers have been making to create a division between the Arya Samajists and the Sanatanist sections on the one hand and Sikhs and other Hindus on the other and appeals to all sections of the Hindu community to stand together and protect and promote the common interests of the community.

The members of the Committee present to-day are Pandit Malaviya, Swami Shradhanand, Raja of Mahewa, Rai Kedarnath, Pandit Nekiram, Lala Ram Pershad, Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Mr. Harichandrai Bajpai, Mr. M B Bhargava Professor Indra and Devratan Sharma.

The resolution on the question of music has not yet been passed. The Committee is understood to be deliberating on the subject. Some more resolutions are being framed.—A. P.

RIGHT OF CONVERTION.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha met again to-day and passed the following resolution sabout Shudhi and Hindu Sangathan:—(1) The Working Committee has noted with regret that several Mussalman leaders have been exciting Mussalmans feelings against the movement of Shudhi by misrepresentations and baseless insinuations. The working committee trusts that every Mussalman who recognises that the spread of communal misunderstanding is injurious to the interests of both communities will counteract this mischief by pointing out to his co-religionists that Hindus are entitled to convert or reconvert any one to their on faith quite as much as Christians or Mussalmans are; (2) The Working Committee draws the attention of every Hindu to the urgent need of organising Hindu Sabhas where they do not exist and strengthening them where they do and calls upon every Hindu who loves his country and the culture of his race to make a regular contribution of at least one per cent. of his income to the funds of the local and central Hindu Sabha combined and to do all that may lie in his power to carry out the resolutions of the Mahasabha.—A. P.

ASIATIC FEDERATION

SESSION IN AUGUST

DEATH DUTIES IN TURKEY

(From our Correspondent.)

STAMBOUL, March 6.

After a heated discussion, the Turkish National Assembly resolved to levy duties upon all kinds of inheritance, moveable of immoveable, over and above L. T. 200 (L. T. 9 ehual £1 sterling). The tax not only increases with the amount of heritage left, but also gets heavier, the more removed and distant are the heirs. For example, if the children of the deceased are to pay from 1 per cent. to 6 per cent. as death duties to the Goevrnment, the husband and wife of the deceased are to pay from 1.5 per cent. to 10 per cent; the parents from 3 per cent to 20 pr cent. brothers and sisters from 5 per cent to 22 per cent; uncles etc. from 7.5 per cent. to 27.5 per cent. One who dies without leaving a heir, parts with 10 to 30 per cent. of his or her estates in favour of the State.

The reason given by the Government for introducing such a radical measure, is the balancing of the Budget. The opponents of the new tax could advance only one argument against it viz. that it struck at the root of the right of private property, which had been admitted by the present regime. But they were easily silenced on being assured that the right of possessing private property was not to be violated. The present measure is not only justifiable on the grounds of the exigencies of the Budget, but also on the basis of an even distribution of the burden of taxation and amount of wealth. If unearned incomes are to fall to the lot of distant relatives of some deceased, the nation must necessarily get a share from this "windfall" of fortune.

TURNED OUT.

Another proof of the fact that the British Press representatives are always on the look-out for misrepresenting and misinterpreting Turkey, has recently been furnished; but this time their sins were visited upon their own heads. The local correspondent of the London "Times," so misconstrued a small incident in which some military officers were invalued, as to give the whole affair a very misleading meaning. But before the gentleman could do the mischief, his telegram was intercepted and he was ordered to pack up his goods and chattel and leave the Turkish soil within twenty-four hours. It is certain that the Paper would howl against Turkey, but the effect would not be worse than what it would have been created if the reporter had been left unpunished.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The English High School for girls had to bow before the inevitable, inspite of the threats of Sir Ronald Lindsay. The teacher has been accepted on the staff of the School and the school has, consequently, been allowed to open by the Turkish authorities. The Head Mistress of the school who was prosecuted for having disobeyed the orders of the Ministry of Education, has been found not guilty and has been acquitted; for she did not definitely refuse to accept the new teacher of Turkish, but had simply applied for the postponement of the appointment till Sir Ronald Lindsay's representations to the Turkish Foreign Office were listened to.

ASIATIC RACES CONGRESS.

I have been informed by some Japanese friends that on the 1st of August a Congress of all the Asiatic Races is going to be held at Nagasaki (Japan). The Conveners of the Congress desire, as is natural, that the Indian people should also send their delegates to the Congress. prominent Indian leaders and nationalist papers as the "Bombay Chronicle" have been strongly advocating the formation of an "Asiatic Federation" for the defence of the rights of the Asiatics and for securing the liberation of the enslaved peoples of Asia from their imperialist over lords. Our true leaders would surely welcome the proposal of the conveners of the Congress. It is heartily desired that India should be represented upon it. Will the National Congress and the Indian Khilafat Committee bestir themselves? The true way of serving Indian and Islamic interests lies through an Asiatic Federation and not through a "League of Muslim Nations" which appears selfish and excites jealousy. In view of the following information it is all the more necessary that Indians should take part in the Congress, I am told that there is a danger that the Congress will become a hand-maid of Japanese Imperialism if it were not properly guided and controlled. The idea of a true Asiatic Federation, fighting for the cause of the enslaved Asiatic, sprang from Indian and should be put into practice mainly by Indians. Let the labouring masses of Asia not allow themselves to be sacrificed on the altars of white or yellow Imperialims and Capitalism any more.

TEACHER KILLED BY BOMB EXPLOSION.

MADRAS, May 11.

According to the Gooty correspndent of the Madras Mail a Lingayat teacher of Gadakal in Gooty Taluk was found dead at four o'clock this morning. He was killed by what is believed to be a bomb explosion on the roof of Jangama Rachays hotel at Gooty Pettah. His clothing and bedding were burnt, coins were found scattered about and his hands chest and abdomen were pierced by fragments of exploded missile. The clothing was smeared with patches of dark orange colour.—A. P.

A Simla message states that the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes meets at Simla on May 25.

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Straws show how the wind blows. Minor complaints — sleeplessness for instance — point to the grave dangers of neurasthenia. What else is loss of energy, of health, but the loss of youth?

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When you expect baby–

remember that every cell comprising baby's body—and there are many millions of them—must have calcium for its nucleus, and you are the only source of supply. Kalzana, the new calcium-food, is the solution of your problem. It supplies in a palatable, easily digested form, a plenitude of calcium, to make the expected baby strong and vigorous, with sturdy bones, sound teeth, with a constitution which will stand up to the ills of childhood and the stress of adult life.

A normal, healthy cell. Note the well developed nucleus which is composed almost entirely of calcium.

The same cell after the artificial withdrawal of the calcium from its nucleus. Note its weak and shrivelled appearance.

Kalzana strengthens and nourishes every body-cell, benefits your general health, and maintains a healthy appetite. Avoid the results of calcium-deficiency, such as loss of teeth, headaches and general debility. Start taking Kalzana to-day and be sure that baby will be strong and sturdy.

Give Kalzana to children making rapid growth, or whose teeth are late in appearing.

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BHAVNAGAR PRAJA PARISHAD.

Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, President of the 2nd session of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad which met yesterday.

Mr. Harilal Nagarseth of Mahuva and Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad.

EXAMINATION CANDIDATE'S COMPLAINT.

SUIT AGAINST VICE CHANCELLOR.

MADRAS, May 11.

A notice claiming Rs. 100 damages has been served on the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University by a candidate for the M. L. examination. The candidate asserts that the University infringed contract by changing the date of the examination from April to July. He says he was prepared for the examination in April, but not in July.—Free Press of India.

ALLAHABAD I. C. S. EXAM.

THREE APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE.

SIMLA, May 11.

The Government of India have announced that three appointments will be made to the Indian Civil Service as a result of the competitive examination held at Allahabad in January 1926

It has been decided that after considering the results of the examinations in London and Allahabad, in fulfilment of the undertaking given by Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Council of State on 2nd March, 1925 regarding the adjustment of communal inequalities four appointments will be filled by nomination.—A. P.

ADVANCE FEROZEPORE.

PRIMARY EDUCATION DECLARED FREE.

LAHORE, May 11.

Primary education has been declared free and compulsory within the municipal limits of the Ferozepore City for children between 6 and 11 years of age.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN POONA

POONA CITY, May 11.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, presided over two pleasant functions at Khed near Poona. The first was the annual general meeting of the Agricultural Development Association of Khed Taluka and the second was the opening of a branch of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank at Khed. Both the functions were attended by a large number of representatives from Khed and Junnar. Mrs. Ball, Mr. J. A. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture.

After the reading and adoption of the report of the Development Association new office bearers and members of the managing committee were elected and the budget for next year was adopted.

Dr. Burns advised the agriculturists to help the work of the Association.

Mr. Ball in his concluding speech asked the people to do their best for its success.

Mr. Ball in declaring the branch of the bank open remarked that finding capital on easy terms and prevention and consolidation of fragmentation of holdings were two important problems of the day. Regarding the latter he said that Government contemplated legislation but advised the agriculturists to begin to do so through co-operative societies. As to the former he gave the history of the question and asked the people to resort to co-operation because self-help was the best help. He then eulogised the work of the Bank which he said was built on a solid foundation and best business management.—A. P.

ARYA SAMAJ PROTEST.

LAHORE. May. 11.

The Arya Swarajya Sabha, Lahore has passed a resolution protesting against the policy being lately pursued by the Government of putting restrictions or banning purely religious *nagorkirtan* processions of Arya Samajs and Sanatan Dharam Sabhas at various places in the Punjab, United Provinces and elsewhere.—A. P.

THE LATE MR. S. R. JILKER.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Telugu People's Association, Telugu Cricketers' Association and Telugu Free Library, a public meeting of the Andhras (Telugus) of Bombay was held in the Kamatipura Girls School Compound on Saturday last. Mr. M. M. Khandri presided. Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. V. K. Pupala, Telugu Corporators, Messrs. V. A. Desai, Manaji Rajuji, R. H. Gole, and M. S. Sastry and Dr. Gandham and others spoke expressing their deep sorrow at the untimely demise of Mr. S. R. Jilkar, Corporator. Two resolutions were adopted. The first expressed sorrow at the death of Mr. Jilkar and conveyed the sympathies of the Telugus to the bereaved family. The second resolution appointed a committee consisting of the president, Mr. Silam and others to raise a suitable memorial to the departed soul.

Mr. M. Annapurniah, Editor "Congress," who is here on his way back to his home from Sabarmati, also expressed sorrow at the demise of Mr. Jilkar, and exhorted the Andhras to learn Telugu and remember their mother-country.—The Andhradesa.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee is called on 30th instant, for selecting Congress Candidates for the ensuing Council elections. Those gentlemen who wish to contest the elections as Congress candidates are requested to send in their applications to the Office of the Maharashtra Provincial Committee not later than Thursday the 20th instant. They should also send a copy of their application to the District Congress Committee of the District for which they want to stand as candidates. Those that want to stand for Thana and Bombay Suburban District are requested to send their applications to the District Congress Committees of both the Districts. Those who have already sent in their applications are requested to send their applications again. The candidates will have to sign the pledge settled by the Congress and must send it along with the application. The District Congress Committees are requested to call the meetings of their Committees before 25th instant, and send their recommendations to the M.L.C. before 28th instant. The necessary application and pledge forms will be supplied by the Office of the Maharashtra Committee.

ANGLO-INDIANS' MEETING.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

A mass meeting of Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans was held this evening at Y.M.C.A. under the presidency of Col. Gidney. A strong appeal was made by the speakers on the necessity of asserting their right to vote and urging upon the members of the Anglo-Indian community to see their names entered on the electoral roll for returning members of their community to the provincial council and the Assembly. Col. Gidney said that the time had come when women would have to throw aside that exclusiveness of theirs and to come and compete with them in the open battle of election. He hoped that in the coming elections they would have one woman member returned to the Council. He then spoke at length on the status of the Anglo-Indian community both from political and economic standpoints and said that they were proud to be called Statutory Natives of India. He appealed to them to see that their names were entered on the electoral roll which was being prepared at the office of the Calcutta Corporation.—A. P.

CONFIDENCE IN S. G. P. C.

LAHORE, May 11.

The Executive Committee of Gurusingh Sabha, Lahore has passed a resolution to the effect that as Sarbat Khalsa Conference would prove to be party conference, all Sikhs, Jathas and Singh Sabhas should refrain from participating in it. The committee also declared its full confidence in the present works of the S. G. P. C.—A. P.

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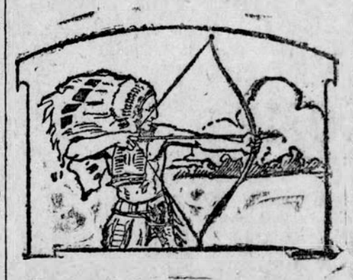

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DR. TAGORE'S BIRTH DAY.

ITALIAN CONSUL'S CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore celebrated his sirty-fifth birthday on Sunday. The ceremonies connected with it were performed at Shantiniketan, Bolpur according to ancient custom and the poet was presented with a congratulatory address by the Italian consul who spoke in eager terms of the approaching visit of Tagore to Italy. The wife of the Consul gave a birthday present to the poet. The French Consul who with his wife was the next to congratulate, Tagore spoke in glowing terms of the poet's great influence among the French people. He described how Europe had hung upon the poets words and thoughts and had come to look upon him as one of those who illuminated the world of to-day.

Gifts were also presented by Professor Him on behalf of the Chinese community and Mr. C. F. Andrews on behalf of South and East Africa. The latter spoke of the reverence and devotion felt by the Dutch people towards the poet and explained how Bantu races of Africa as they emerged from the darkness of past ages were beginning to find in the poet light to enlighten them upon way of life. A generous gift from the Maharaja of Porbunder was also announced and Dr. James H. Cousins on behalf of the Irish people offered his congratulations to the poet.—A. P.

HOME RULE MOVEMENTS.

BURMESE ASSOCIATIONS' MEETING.

RANGOON, May 11.

A meeting of the Burmese Associations of Rangoon convened by the Burma Swaraj, Home Rule and Nationalist parties was held yesterday and attended by several members of the Legislative Council and representatives of various Rangoon associations.

A resolution was passed urging all associations in Burma to work in common for the immediate attainment of home rule and the safeguarding of the interest of people which would not be done owing to the lack of unity by exercising patience in matters where differences exist in regard to the interest of the country.

A working committee was formed and it passed resolutions to invite U. Soe Thein, U Chit Hlaing and U Kyaw Yan party and to approach 'Sayadaws' throughout Burma to co-operate in the work of unity. —A. P.

On the application made on behalf of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of Bengal, Justice C. C. Ghose allowed alteration of name to "Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of All-Idia and Burma."

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the M.A. Examination of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of March 1926:—

M. A.

English.—Devi Prasad Srivastava, Hariharnath Hukku, Kerala Varma, Kunwar Ram Singh, Raj Kumar Singhal and Suraj Karan Pareekh.

Political, Economy and Political Philosophy.—Ballu Krishna Lal Mazumdar and Manik Lal Merh.

Hindi.—Braj Nath Dube, Kanhaiya Lal Varma, Ramesh Datta Pathak, Shridhar Singh and Ram Kripal Mishra.

Ancient Indian History and Culture—Krishna Behari Upadhyaya and Mathura Lal Sharma.

Philosophy.—Ram Pyare Acharya.

Sanskrit.—Jagannath Shastry Bhardwaj, Janaki Raman Mishra and Seetaram Jayaram Joshi.

History.—Dariba Subramanyam and Mukat Behari Lal Gupta.

M. Sc.

The following candidates have passed the M. Sc. Examination.

Botany.—Shripal Sham Rao Rane.

Geology.—Shiba Prasad Chatterjee, and Suraj Prasad Sharma.

Mathematics.—Balvant Vasudeo Gadgil.

Zoology.—Kailash Nath Tandon, Mahabir Prasad Misra and Vishwanath Saxman Powai.

Chemistry.—Chengalath Kunhi Rama menon, K. G. Rama Panicker and Madabus. Lakshmanan.

PRAVESIKA.

The following candidates have passed the Pravesika Examination:—

Amerchandra Jain, Gulzarilal Jain, Dharmachandra Jain, Prasanna Kumar Jain, Bihari Lal Jain, Suryapal Jain, Surya Prasad Nayak, Lachmi Kant Jha, Asharfi Dwivedi, Aditya Prasad Sharma Misra, Kamla Kant Misra, Chandra Kant Misra Chandra Shekhar Shukla, Jantardan Pandeya, Dasharath Ojha, Durga Prasad Pandeya, Debnath Dwivedi, Narottam Gunwant, Manilal Sharma Dadhich, Raghunandan Das, Ramnaresh Pandeya, Rameswaru Pandeya, Ramlal Saraswat, Ramdeb Jha Ramanand Pandey, Bishwanath Tripath Shibnath Upadhyaya, Shivapujan Sing Varma, Subhadra Jha, Trilokinath Upadhaya, and Madan Gopal Gour.

L. T.

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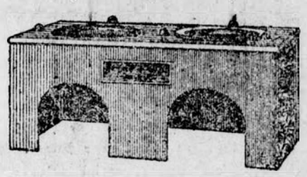

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BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

The total subscriptions to the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, which was started in 1914 as a Provincial Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund, amounted by the end of the War to over Rs. 62½ lakhs, the bulk of which was spent during hostilities and in the years succeeding the Armistice in affording relief and unofficial aid in circumstances directly or indirectly connected with the War. The main activities of the Fund ceased with the closing down of special War Hospitals, the Young Men's Christian Association's establishments with the troops in the field and the demobilisation of the troops. A balance, however, amounting to over Rs. 3¾ lakhs was left in hand after the accounts were finally closed and at the sixty-second meeting of the administrative committee of the Fund held in December 1920 it was decided to hand over all balances to a Board of Trustees for distribution in the shape of pensions to disabled soldiers or to the dependents of deceased and disabled soldiers. The Board is composed of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, (Chairman), the Commissioners, of the Northern, Central an Southern Divisions, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

It was decided so to fix the annual payments from the Fund as almost to exhaust it by 1941 by which date it has been calculated that most of the pensions will lapse by death or, in the case of a child dependent, by the attainment of majority. Relief is given in the shape of monthly pensions. Cases deserving relief are reported by the Collectors of Districts or Political Agents to the Board of Trustees and up to 1925 the maximum amount of relief in each case was fixed at Rs. 10 per month per family, including the amount of any military pensions already received. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held in August last year, it was decided to increase the benefits by 25 per cent. or, in certain circumstances up to a maximum of Rs. 15 for one family, including military pensions, if any. It was also decided to admit a few new cases.

When the administration of the Fund was taken over by the Board, the capital amounted to Rs. 3,35,650 and up to September 1923 there were further receipts from the sale of property belonging to the Fund, etc., which brought the total of the Fund up to Rs. 3,81,000. The total expenditure from 1921-22 to 1924-25 is Rs. 1,45,131.

This has been met partly from the cash balances of the Fund and partly from the sale of securities from time to time. During the year 1925-26 the expenditure was estimated at Rs. 41,260 due to the all-round increase of 25 per cent. in pensions ad to the admission of a few new cases to the Fund. The present balances amount to Rs. 2,76,665 and the number of beneficiaries to 584 being made up of 126 disabled men, 166 widows, 77 children and 215 parents and other dependents. It will be possible to accept a few more new cases while still leaving a margin for other deserving cases which may be reported in future years and a balance in 1941 sufficient for those still remaining on the list in that and following years.

SECONDARY TRAINING COLLEGE.

ADDITIONAL SEATS PROVIDED.

The progress of secondary education in this Presidency is, as generally admitted, greatly hampered by want of an adequate supply of trained teachers. One of the conditions for the recognition of a non-Government school, laid down in the Government Grant-in-Aid Code, is that it should have an adequate, well-qualified and competent teaching staff. In determining the extent to which this condition is fulfilled, the Educational Department considers what proportion of the teachers have received training in the theory and practice of teaching and the Department will, in future, attach great importance to the fulfilment of his requirement. Schools which fail to employ an adequate number of trained teachers will be liable to have their grants reduced or even to have their recognition withdrawn.

The Secondary Training College, Bombay, makes provision for training in the art of teaching and prepares students for the examination for the B. T. degree of the Bombay University. Hitherto, most of the accommodation in this college has been reserved for training teachers for Government Secondary Schools but in future more places will be kept open for teachers from non-Government schools.

Government have in this connection sanctioned 25 scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem and these will be distributed by selection, due consideration beng given to the requirements of the various parts of thet Presidency and of special communities. The number of the stipends being limited, it is hoped that the schools will also be prepared to depute teachers at their own expense. Such expenditure will be admitted for the purpose of Grant-in-Aid.

In the admission of the students to the Secondary Training College preference will be given to teachers serving in schools recognised by the Educational Department, but a limited number of specially selected graduates not employed in any school will also be admitted, and will be eligible for scholarships.

It is hoped that schools will require such members of their teaching staff as are not in a position to enter a Training Institution to study the Theory and Art of their profession and to obtain a certificate of qualification such as the Secondary Teacher's Certificates examination.

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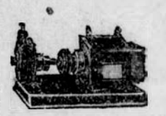

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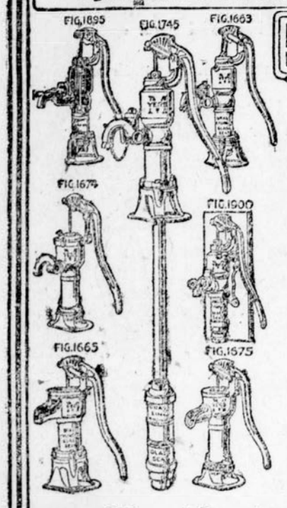

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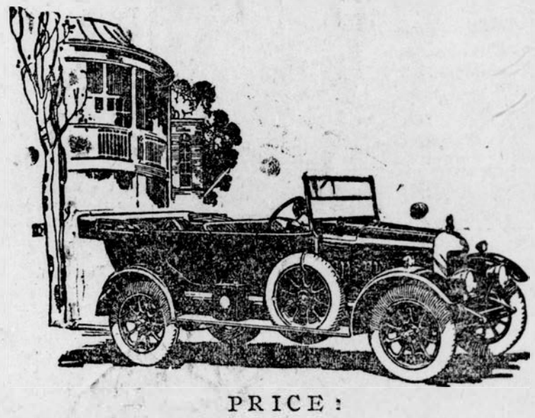

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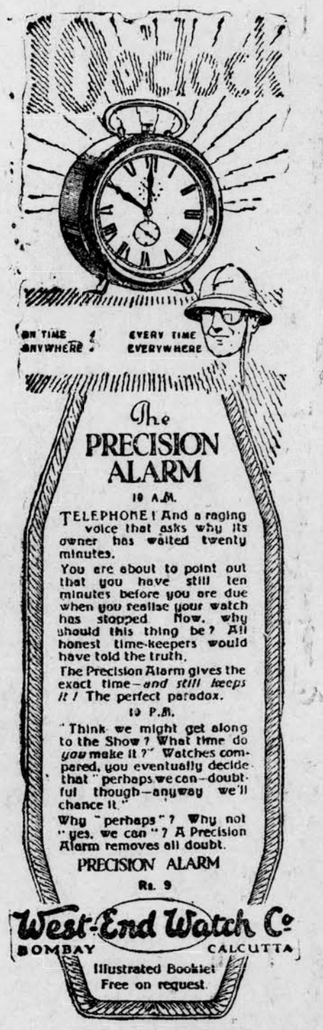

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